THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Vol. 33. WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1822. No. 1665.

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH

Kempt & Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC ACTION

AT THEIR ROOMS

This day.

SUNDRY articles the property of the late A. JUKES Esq.

ALSO

Several articles the property of the late T. M. KEATE Esq. Consisting of Plate, Plated Ware, Glass, and Queens Ware, Tables Chairs, Couches, Presses, a small quantity of Madeira, Sheraz and Carbonnel's Claret.

N. B.—At 4 P. M. will be Sold by Auction several Tents pitched to the right of the Church gate leaving the Fort.

Bombay 24th April 1822.

VALUABLE

BOOKS

AND

Instruments.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On Tuesday the 18th of June next

AND SUCCEDING DAYS,

THE LIBRARY OF

Claudius Jas. Rich Esq.

LATE RESIDENT AT BAGDAD.

CONTAINING a valuable collection of History, Travels, Greek and Roman Classics, Dictionaries and Grammars, and the most esteemed works, Astronomical, Mathematical and Military.

Also, if not previously sold by private bargain, Astronomical, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, made by the most esteemed Mathematical Instrument makers in Great Britain and France.

N. B.—Catalogues may be had on application to Messrs. *Kempt & C.*

Bombay 24th April 1822.

FRESH CARBONNEL'S CLARET.

IMPORTED ON THE SHIP

Hadlow

Captain Craigie,

FOR SALE

AT

Messrs. Kempt & Co's.

Bombay 1st May 1822.

TO BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

IN THE

Marine Yard

On Monday next the 6th Inst.

AT 11 o'CLOCK.

A PLEASURE Boat named Kei Kesroo, of 27 Tons or thereabout built at Surat 2 years ago with all here Masts, Riggins &c. as she lies in the harbour of Bombay. For particular apply to *Merwanjee & Dossabhoy Jamsetjee.*

Bombay 1st May 1822.

FOR PASSAGE ONLY

FOR London, and will touch at the Cape, should Passengers offer.

The George Home Capt. *Telfer*, will sail tne middle of May, has very superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon. Apply to Mr. *Douglas at Jahangeer Nawrojee Nasserwanjees* Office.

Bombay 1st May 1822.

FOR LONDON

(TO SAIL IN ALL THE NEXT MONTH)

THE SHIP

Hadlow,

JOHN CRAIGIE,

COMMANDER.

HER cargo being ready for shipment, applications made for passage only to be to *Captain Craigie*, at the office of *Messer. Mackintosh and Hamilton.*

Bombay 26th Apail 1822.

MINERAL WATERS.

MR ANDERSON has for Sale a few Cases of MINERAL WATERS, the Excellency of the Virtues of which may be more easily understood through the annexed Extract of a Letter dated Baroach 5th April 1822." Its "Virtues in cases of liver complaint are, "I think unquestionable as from the last "batch which I received when at Ban-"cote, several of my friends derived "the greatest benefit"

Cases of 2 Dozens Bottles at 24 Rupees each.

Ditto of 4 do. do. at 40 Rs.each.

Bombay 27th April 1822.

THE BRITISH

AND

Foreign Library.

MR. ANDERSON has the pleasure to inform the Subscribers, that he has this day added to the above Libary the following New Publications viz. Sardanapalus. The two Foscari, Tragedies, Cain a Mystery by Lord Byron, the Pirate by Sir Watter Scott, Percy's Anecdotes of Commerce, Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, Edinburgh Philosophical Journal of Science, Literature and the Arts, Edited at the Royal institution of Great Britain, Ackerman's Repository of Arts, Ladies Museum, La Belle Assemblee, Asiatic Journal for British India and its Dependencies, Navy List for 1822 and the New Literary Journal.

Bombay 1st May 1822.

Baxter & Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

To-morrow 2d Inst.

VARIOUS Articles of Household Furniture, Plate, Queens ware, Glass ware, cooking utinsels & a stock of Beer, Wines, Spirits &c.

At noon several High Cast Horses and a variety of Carriages will be exposed for Sale. B. and Co. have a handsome Bengal Curricle, harness &c. complete with Tandem Shafts for Sale on Commission.

Bombay 1st May 1822.

TWENTY SEVENTH,

Calcutta Lottery.

A FEW Tickets remain unsold at the Office of Messrs. MACKINTOSH & HAMILTON.

Bombay, 26th April 1822.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On Monday the 13th Inst.

AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

IN Tents on the Esplanade opposite Captain *Dickenson's* Compound. The House hold property of a Family Embarked for Europe—consisting of Plate, Plated, Glass, Queens, and China ware, two Chandaliers, handsome sets of cut Glass Dinner and Desert Services and an Elegent Europe Built Barouche with a pair of powerful Arab Horses and a set of Harness, if the latter be not previously disposed of by private Sale.

Also a very Sweet toned Pianoforte and a Variety of other Articles &c. &c,

Bombay 1st May 1822.

Lalla Faquira.

HAS FOR SALE.

At the Godowns

IN NISBET LANE.

FOR READY MONEY,

A FEW CHESTS

OF

NEW

Hyson Tea.

		Rupees.
WHOLE Chest, .	per Chest	100
Half ditto , ...	per ditto	50
Quarter ditto, ...	per ditto	25
Retail, ...	pdr lb.	1 2

SUPERIOR

BLACK TEA,

In Boxes of 28lbs. Net .	per Box	50
Ditto do. do. 15lbs. do. . .	ditto	25
Sugar Candy 1st sort in half Tubs.	per ½ Tub	11

ALSO

WINES

AND

Liquors,

Hodgson's Pale Ale, . .	per doz.	10
London Particular Madeira Wine,.	ditto	15
London Market ditto, . .	ditto	13
Jamaica Rum, ...	ditto	12
Cognac Brandy	ditto	18
Hollands Gin	ditto	15

Bombay 6th February 1822.

A CARD.

MRS. JOLLIFFE takes the earliest opportunity of announcing to her Friends and the Public in general her Brothers arrival at the Presidency to superintend the Education of the young Gentlemen and Ladies entrusted to the care of her late husband; and begs that all letters relative to the School may be address'd to Mr. *W. G. Jolliffe* who is authorized to receive the same.

Breach House Seminary.

Bombay 24th April 1822.

Notice is hereby given.

THAT ON SATURDAY THE 4TH OF MAY NEXT,

At 4 o'Clock in the afternoon,

WILL BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

AN upper roomed House with Out-Houses and a Garden adjoining thereto, situate at Mazagon in a street behind the Church leading to the Dock yard, the Property of the late Mr. ROZARIO de QUADROS, now occupied by Mr. JOSEPH ANTONIO XAVIER, if not previously disposed of by a private sale; please to apply to Sir ROGER de FARIA for further information respecting it, and for having an inspection of the same.

(2) *Bombay 20th April* 1822.

ખબર·ફીઆંથી·આપીકિયને

શનવારનાં·દંને·તારીખ ૪ ઠી·આવતા

મેમે·મહીનામાં·બપોરનાં·કલાક ૪ નાં.

માલનુ·ઘેકેર·કિ·તથા·બીજાં·કિ·ને·લ

ગતાં·ઘેકેરોછે·તે·તથા·બાગ·કિ·કિ.

ઘેકેરનેત·લગતોછે—કિ·શરવે·મીલકત·

શી·મજગાંમમાં·દેવલનાં·પછવાડેનાં·મો

કેલામાં·અને·ગોડી·આગલ·જવાતા·ર

શતા·ઉપરછે·તે·જાકેર·લીલાંજ·કરીને·

વેચશે—એ·મીલકત·મરનાર·રોનાર·દે·

કુઆકરોશનીછે·અને·કેનાં·કમણાં·જુને

આનતોન·જાવીઆર·રેકેછે·અને·કિ·મી

લકત·કદાચ·કિ·લીલાંજની·આગાજ·ઘે

કેર·મેલે·નફી·વેચાશેતો·જાકેર·લીલાંજ·

કરીને·વેચશે—કિ·મીલકતની·શરવે·

બીના·વાકેક·થવાની·કેમ્મતો·તે·ચણી·

એ·શર·રાજર·દે·પ્રેરીઆને·પુછેઆથી·

આલંમ·પડશે·અને·કિ·જગા·જોવી·કો

એતો·તે·ચણીને·દેખાડશે *

તા૦ ૧૯ મી·આપરેલ ૧૮૨૨

Sir Roger de Faria

HAS also a quantity of Madeira Wine in Pipes, also Lisbon Wines of different ages, in whole, quarter, and fifth Pipes; also Bottled Lisbon, Red Wine and Brandy belonging to the said Estate, which all may be had on a reduced price according to the quantity applied for.

(2) *Bombay, 24th April* 1822.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE

AT THE

Gazette Office,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

Bombay 10th April 1822.

Limjee Bhiccajee's Sons & Co.

MOST respectfully beg to acquaint their Customers, and the public in General that they have purchased the Investment of Mr. NICOLL, imported *per Ship Hadlow*; As also the Investment brought by Captain SHEPHERD of the *H. C. Ship Berwickshire*, Consisting of the following Articles which shall be exposed for sale as soon as they are landed on shore.

Pale Ale in Hhds. from Hodgson, Hams and Cheeses, old Cogniac Brandy, Holland's Claret, Port Hock & Barsac, Oilmanstores, Pickles of sorts, Salted Salmon, Pickled and red Herrings, French Olives, Mustard, Capers, and Sauces of Sorts. Confectionary from Hoffman, Raspberry, Strawberry and Appricot Jam Black and red Currant Jelly, Quince and Apple Marmalade, preserved Wine sours, Cherries and Gages, bottled Currants, Damsons and Gooseberry for tarts, Cherry and Raspberry Brandy. Hats from W. Moore, (late Bicknell and More), Geutlemens Superfine black and drab round Hats Regimental Cocked Hats, and feathers, Ladies Girls and Boys beaver Hats, Boots and Shoes from Stunt, Cavalry, Hessian, and Wellington Boots, dress Walking, and strong Shooting Shoes, and some boxes of Boot Powders, Gold and Silver Lace from Bodley, Gold and Silver Cavalry braid, Regimental Gold and Silver Epaulets, gold ditto for Bombay Marine, Cavalry and Infantry sword

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Knots, Shoulder and Waist Belts, Leather Military Pataloons, Buckskin Gloves, and Morocco Skins of differents colours, Hosiery, Cotton and Silk, Tea Caddies, Coffee Mills Thermometers, Archromatic and day and night Telescopes' A few new Publications from Rd. Reed and Black Parbury and Allen Haberdashery Pink, Sky, Tawn and violet Spencers, Waterloo and Paris do. Guaze dresses, Split and Persian Straws elegantly trimmed Ladies Hats. Hol- Tapes Bobbins, Hair Ribbons, black plain, soft, and recher twilled Neck Handkerchiefs. &c. &c. &c.

Bombay 1st May 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 19TH APRIL, 1822.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

LIEUTENANT J. B Seely of the 4th Regiment N. I. attached to the Nagpoor Troops, is allowed a furlough to sea on sick certificate, for a period of twelve months from the 19th December last.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council directs that Apothecaries and Stewards, Assistant Apothecaries and Stewards and apprentices of European Hospitals, as well as the 1st & 2d Hospital Assistants attached to the Native Troops, shall, in future, be mustered and paid exclusively with the Corps and Hospitals to which they may belong, instead of with the Commissariate Department, as at present; and they are allowed the difference of exchange between the standard and current Rupee in common with the Troops generally, those who may be occasionally unattached being drawn for by a medical or other Officer, in the same manner as obtains with other Individuals of the army under similar circumstances.

This arrangement to have effect from the 1st of next month.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant G. J. Jameson, to be Adjutant to the 2d Battalion, 2d Regiment, from the 1st Instant, in the room of Lieut. and Adjutant Spratt, who has obtained a furlough to Europe on sick Certificate.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions.

Medical Establishment.

Assistant Surgeon Chas. Dawe to be Surgeon Vice Aitkin deceased,—Date of rank 16th April 1822.

Lieut. C. F. Elderton of the 1st Battalion, 2d. Regiment N. I. is allowed a furlough to Europe on Sick Certificate for three years from the date of his embarkation.

The following promotions are made by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, in consequence of the death of Lieut. Col. Imlach C. B.

Infantry.

Senior Major Kingston Egan to be Lieut. Col. Vice Imlach deceased,—Date of rank 9th April 1822.

11th Regiment N. I.

Senior Capt, G. B. Brooks to be Major, Lieut. (Brevet Captain) William Black, to be Capt, of a Company, and Ensign John Beck, to be Lieut. in succession to Egan promoted,—do. do. do.

Lieut. Col. John Cunningham, of the 11th Regiment N. I is appointed to command the district of Candeish.

The situation of Commandant of the Poona Auxiliary Horse is abolished.

Lieut. T. C. Rybott, of the 2d Regiment of Light Cavalry, is appointed Line Adjutant at Deesa from the 1st Instant.

20th April 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to order the abolition of the designation of Subedars of Horse keepers and Grass Cutters in the Cavalry under this Presidency, and the number of overseers to be allotted to each Corps of this Arm, to correspond with that established at Madras, under the term of "Muccadums," on one rate of Pay; the alterations to have effect from the 1st May next as follow viz.

	MUCCADUMS	
	Horse Keepers.	Grass Cutters
For each Troop of Horse Artillery.	4	4
Do. do. His M. Dragoons, and Native Cavalry.	1	1

Pay per month-Rs. 10
Batta when marching, & in the field. 2-2.

Adverting to the General Order of the 1st January 1820, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to fix the establishment of Horses for each Troop of Horse Artillery at (250) two hundred and fifty.

22d April 1822.

Captain Thomas Pierce of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, and Lieutenant H. C. Holland of the 8th. Regiment Native Infantry, are allowed to proceed to Europe on sick Certificate, with leave of absence for a period of three years from the date of their Embarkation.

Agreeable to the rule for granting the Brevet rank of Captain to Subalterns of fifteen years standing, laid down by the Honorable the Court of Directors in their dispatch dated the 30th June 1819, and published to the Army of this Presidency, on the 23d January 1820, the Brevet rank of Captain is granted to the following Officers who are Cadets of the 1 and 2 class of the season 1806, from the dates annexed to their names.

Lieutenants Thomas Remon, Engineers, George Sangster, 9th Regiment Native Infantry and W. D. Robertson, 4th Ditto, 5th February 1822.

Lieutenants R. Waite, 12th Ditto, John Bayly 2d Regiment Light Cavalry, and M. F. Collis, 8th Regiment Native Infantry, 14th April 1822.

The furlough granted to Captain W. H. Stanley, Paymaster to the Baroda Subaidiary Force, on the 14th of February last, is extended to the 31st Proximo.

Assistant Surgeon Kennedy is appointed to act as Translator to the Baroda Residency until further orders.

24th April 1822.

The field Detachment under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Gilbert in Kattywar to be broken up from the first of the ensuing month, and the Troops, of which it is composed to proceed to their proper stations.

The appointment of Colonel Gilbert as Brigadier, and all appointments consequent to the formation of the detachment, to cease from the 1st of May; a line Adjutant being allowed from that date.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
J. HENDERSON
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—April 23d Ensign John Hangerford, B. E. Regt. from Bheemdy.

Do. John Davies, 1st Bt. | 6 Regt. from Bheemdy.

25, Lieut. I. Neville 2d Bt. | 4th Rt. from Severndroog.

27, Lieut. and Adjt. S. Robson, Invalid Bt. from Panwell

Do. Capt. G. T. Gordon 2d Lt. Cy. from England.

Do. Capt. T. Morison, 9th Regt. N. I. from England.

Do. Cadet I. Alves Inglis do.

Do. Capt. E. M Wood, 7th Rt. do.

Do. Cadet, D. M. Scobie do.

Do. G. Fisher do.

Do Thomas Ridont do.

29. Lieut, Henry Hobson 1st Bt. | 10th Rt. from Mulligaum.

DEPARTURES.—April 23d Asst. Surgn. Archd. Graham 2d Bt. | 6th Rt. to Ahmedabad.

Do. Ensign E. M. Earle 1st | 12th Rt. to Katyawar'

24, Lieut. and Adjt. S. Robson Invalid Bn. to Panwell.

25, Lieut. and Adjt. I. H. Bellasses 1st Extra Bn. to Surat.

Do. Lieut. I. Neville 2d | 4th Rt. to do.

26, Asst. Surgn. D. C. Bell to S. Coucan.

28, Major Mackintosh, Horse Artillery to Seroor.

Do. Bt. Capt. Mackintosh 12th Regt. M. N. I. Jaulnah.

29, Surgeon J. Moyle, to England.

Lieut. C. F. Elderton 1 | 2 Regt. to England.

30, Capt. Stokoe. V. C. to Poonah.

BOMBAY
CURRENT VALUE,
OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
WEDNESDAY, 1ST MAY 1822.

Last Remittable Notes.	128½ By Rs. per	100 Sicca
Earlier Ditto,	126	do
New loan Acknowledgments	117	do

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

6 Months sight on London, per Rupee.		1—10	
30 Days	— on Calcutta —	108—100 Sicca	Rs.
30 Days	— on Madras —	103½—100 Madras	do.
8 Days	— on Surat —	100¾—100 Surat	do.
8 Days	— on Poonah —	96½—100 Poonah	do.
8 Days	———	117—100 Ahmed.	Antnee
8 Days	———	96—100 Ahmed.	Rokra
8 Days	— Brodera —	93—100 Kaira.	do.
Price of Dollars	—	—225 Per 100.	

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 1ST MAY 1822.

We announced in an Extra on Saturday the arrival of the Berwickshire from the Downs the 5th January.

On a review of the few papers which the kindness of our friends, in the absence of our own files has enabled us to consult, we do not find that the Duke of Wellington had gone over to Ireland as stated in our Extra: we are however given to understand that it was expected his Grace would eventually proceed to that country. The appointment of his brother the Marquis Wellesly was likely to give great satisfaction. An Irishman by birth it was no doubt expected that the new Viceroy would devote with anxiety all the energies of his great mind to the restoration of order, not so much by the force of arms, as by endeavouring to remove, in every possible instance the exciting causes to discontent and faction. We feel certain that no other nomination could have promised equal advantages, and we hail it as the commencement of a new and better era in the government of our unfortunate sister kingdom.

Lord Grenville has himself declined office, butit would appear that administration is to receive the support of his party. A curious reason is assigned in an article inserted below from a Scotch paper for this coalition; but however the case in this respect may stand we shall be disposed to be gratified at the junction, if it should enable Mr. Wynn to extend relief to the Catholics of Ireland. Lord Sidmouth has been succeeded in the Home department by the right Hon. Robert Peel, and Mr. Goulbourn is the new secretary for Irish affairs in the room of Mr. Grant.

The Morning Post of the 3d January states.

"The Marquis of Hastings is certainly returning home, and will be in this country by May. It is not his intention to resign, but he comes home to have an operation performed on the upper part of his thigh, and intends afterwards to return to India."

At the same time we ought to state that Mr. Canning is, it is said, to be his Lordships successor.

Affairs in Spain appear yet in a very disturbed state: the violent party of which Mina is at the head, desire a republican Government; but in general the excited feelings seem directed, rather towards a change of administration than a change in the constitution. On this point the king seems obstinate. As connected with the state of affairs in Spain, we quote a portionof the opening article of the Morning Post of the 3d January for the information of our readers.

"These Papers contain addresses from various provinces to the King and to the Cortes, which breathe a very different spirit from those which we have lately been accustomed to receive. The Province of Leon has sent up an address expressing its abhorrence of the attempts made by a rebellious faction to overawe the King and the Cortes, and its own readiness to rally round the Throne. It is the more important, as it is not the work of the advocates for the ancient Regime, who would wish to revive its despotism and superstitions in their former vigour. It is the production of men who approve of the great alteration which the Monarchy has undergone, and who declare that they will have nothing but the Constitution of the Cortes and their Constitutional King. It shows therefore, that without recurring to the demolished abominations of the past, there is still a sufficient body of loyal *moderates* in Spain, to uphold the improved institutions of the present, and to repel with equal firmness the return of arbitrary power, and the advances of anarchy. The Province of Avila has followed the same example, and has expressed its conviction that popular commotion and threatening representations were violations of the Constitution as they deprived the King of the power which the Constitution granted him of appointing and dismissing his own Ministers. On the other hand, Badajoz has forwarded an address of a different nature, urging the dismissal of the present Administration, and the Municipality of Seville, after having received the King's Message to the Cortes and the reply of that Body, has drawn up a memorial in which it repeats, but in respectful terms, its former charges against the Ministers, and assures his Majesty and the Cortes, that the opinion which it has submitted to their consideration is not that of a small body of individuals, but the expression of a national feeling. Upon the whole these accounts are of a more cheering nature than any which we have received for months from the Peninsula, and it cannot be denied that a beam of light has broken on the menacing gloom of its orizon."

The Morning Post,—Jan 3.

[illegible]are still unable to sav decidedly [illegible]Russia will declare War against the Porte; but if we were to offer our own speculations in the absence of authentic facts, we would be strongly inclined to say that War must ensue. On this subject the Examiner says "the warlike preparations on the Turkish frontiers continue in all respects; and the *ultimatum* of Alexander is now said to be the occupation of Walachia and Moldavia and of some fortresses in the Morea," and the John Bull of the 23d Dec. adds. "It is said under the head of "Wiemar, letters have been received "there from Petersburgh which mention "that Baron Strogonoff was to be introduced immediately into the Ministry "and that the greatest activity prevailed in the War department."

In France the feeling seems to be in favor of the Greeks. A strong jeolousy also exists in the Chamber of deputies regarding the degree of humiliation to which late events had consigned France in the scale of nations, and they had voted an address to the King by a majority of 480 to 72 "virtually calling on him to arouse himself from his present stupor, and assume that attitude in the affairs of Europe, to which the wealth and military strength of France so well entitle him."

We have already stated that Parliament was to be opened the first week of February.

Sir Robert Wilson and Mr. Lambton were in France.

Naples is in a very disturbed state. It is overrun by Banditti composed in general of the officers and troops that took part in the revolution.

The entertainment at Parell House on the 23d of last month in honor of His Majesty's Birth Day, was worthy of the occasion and of the munificent hospitality & taste of the Hon'ble the Governor.

To the Pyrotechnical display we feel we cannot do justice by any attempt at description. The numerous Company felt as if at once transported to a fairy land; such was the enchanting effect which the arrangement of the fireworks in the beautiful and romantic scenery around Parell House produced, and which was heightened by the occasional sound of the Bugle and the plying of oars in the water below the spectators.

The Supper tables were laid out under an extensive awning supported by a continued series of arches, so tastefully decorated with the foliage of the date tree; that but for the reality of the sumptuous banquet which invited to enjoyment, the illusion excited by the fireworks would not easily have been dispelled.

BOMBAY SESSIONS.

FRIDAY 26TH APRIL.

The Court having met the Grand Jury after finding a Bill against Govindjee Anuntajee and Govindjee Wiswanuthjee for subornation of perjury were discharged.

The Court proceeded with the trial of Jnising Mullar Rao, who was found *Guilty* and sentenced to imprisonment for 12 months.

We understand that a branch of the Highland Society is about to be formed at this Presidency. A commission signed by His Royal Highness the Duke of York and addressed to the Hon'ble the Governor and some other Gentlemen of this place was some time ago received, and a number of Gentlemen having subscribed their names as members of the Society, a Meeting we hear is soon to take place to elect office bearers &c.

On Wednesday evening the officers of H. M. ships Leander and Ganges performed the Comedy of Speed the Plough. The society anxious to witness the talents of the gallant defenders of the wooden walls of old England, displayed, in these "piping times of peace", in another element, thronged to the Theatre: and if we may be allowed to judge by our own feelings, their expectations were abundantly gratified by the successful result of their theatrical exertions. It is not our intention to enter into a critical examination of the representation in detail. The defects we have so repeatedly complained of, of the performers not making themselves audible were again, with some exceptions, experienced, particularly in tne female representatives: at which however we are not at all surprized, for an over anxiety to modulate the powers a voice, which to be heard from the quarter deck of a Man of war in defiance of the raging of the winds and the roaring of the seas, must have acquired a more than ordinary degree of manliness, into those soft and pathetic sentiments which interest the heart in a Susan or a Miss Blandford, or even in the more seasoned tones of a Dame Ashfield, naturally sinks one's efforts too low to make any impression on the auditory nerve from an apprehension of being too vociferous. The leading characters were most respectably filled; but Farmer Ashfield and Sir Able Handy were admirably personated, and powerfully kept up the interest of the Play, and the spirit and good humour of the audience unflagged throughout the evening—Bob Handy required only a little more vivacity and animation to have proved himself "a true chip', of the old block'—his walk was obviously cast in a more gentlemanly mould: Henry shewed that he had acquired a good conception of the character,—whilst Sir Philip Blandford depicted the remorse of his feelings in many instances of his difficult part with a force and pathos which had its influence on our feelings: —in others he was too vehement. The

representative of Sir P. Blandford we understand was the author of a very good Prologue in the delivery of which the same excellence and the same defect were apparent. We must not however overlook the Midshipmen who neatly attired in female dresses joined the dance with the spirit and lightsomeness of the youthful peasantry of Old England.

The Hon'ble the Governor and Sir Charles and Lady Colville with His Excellency Sir Henry Blackwood honored the representation with their presence.

Bombay Courier.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—April 24, Ship Hadlow (Free Trader) John Craigie from London, 23d October.

25, Brig Praim, Syrang Adam, from Bhownagger 21st April.

27, The H. C. Ship Berwickshire John Shepherd, from England 5th January.

28, The H. C. Cruizer Prince of Wales, Lieut. W. S. Collinson; from Calicut 11th April.

PASSENGERS.

Per Hadlow.—Wm. Nicol Esq. Mrs. Nicol, James Nicol Esq. Revd. Alexander Fyvie, Mrs. Fyvie.

Per Berwickshire.—Mrs Diana, Waddington, Misses, Robina Hough, Luisa H. Hough, Mary Munbee Ann Stevens, Capt. and Mrs Gordon Capt. and Mrs. Wood, Capt. W. Morrison, Mr. Gregor Grant Writer, Mr. D. M. Scobie Cadet, Mr. J. A. Inglis Cadet, Mr. Tomas Ridout Cadet Mr. G. Fisher Cadet.

Per Prince.—of Wales Mr. John Brown.

DEPARTURES.—April 24, Ship Elizabeth Joseph Keys to Calcutta.

28, Ship Bombay Merchant. John Hill to Madras and Calcutta.

29, Ship Rockingham, George Waugh, to London.

PASSENGERS.

By Bombay Merchant.—Capt. Wallington Mr. Ogilvie, Mr. Higgs, G. Prinsep Esq.

By Elizabeth,—Mrs. Exshaw,

By Rockingham.—Mrs. Bazett Doveton and 2 Children Mrs. Stevenson and 3 Children, Dr. and Mrs. Moyle and 2 Children, Lieut. Elderton, 7th Regt. N. I. Ensign John Cooper, D. McCardy 47th Lieut. Dundis, Capt. Suxpetch, Capt. T. P. Ball, of the Madras Establishment Mr. Maitland, Serjeant Hessing, his wife and Children, Geo. Burns Private H. M. 47th Regt.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

APRIL, 2.—Brig J[illegible]en, J. Rawson, from Bourbon 7th January.

Do. Ship Earl Kellie, R. Edwards, from Penang 16th March.

Do. Ship Catherine, William Knox, from Madras 23d March.

4, Ship Duke of Bedford, Edward Oakes, from Bombay 7th February, Tellichery and Madras 19th March.

Do. Portuguese Brig Esperanca; J. Machado, put back with the loss of all her masts.

Do. Schooner Fly J. L. Emmott, from Bombay 15th February and Malabar Coast.

5, Ship Ann, R. H. Gibson, from Sincapore 14th March and Malaca 17th ditto.

Do. Brig McCaulay, W. Foster, from Batavia 20th January, Sincapore, Malacca and Penang 20th March,

6, Brig Lady Farquhar, Alfred Ambrose, from Mauritius 31st January and Madras 30th March.

Do. Brig Tigris, Thomas Taylor, from Rangoon 23d March.

[illegible]FF CALCUTTA.

3, The Mary [illegible]n, Helena, (brig) Futta Rahoman, (Arab) Reydo [illegible]mo Unido, (P.) and Catherine, Earl Kellie, at Cooley Bazar.

4, The Duke of Bedford, and the Fly.

PASSENGERS.

Per Ship Earl Kellie.—From Penang, Mr. David Ramsay Assistant Surgeon, Lieutenant John Hoare, and 270 Troops and followers of the 2d Battalion 20th N. I.

Per Ship Ann.—Captain John Seppings 20th N. I. Mr. Thomas Pendergast, Surgeon, and 324 Troops and followers.

Per Brig McCauly.—From Penang, Mr. Thomas More, Mariner, Messr. C. A. Murphy, James Davenport, and J. Wigmore.

Per Lady Farquhar.—From Mauritius. Mr. John Hinder, 3d officer of the Lady Flora, 13 Lascars and Sepoys belonging to the Ship Matilda, Captain Scarwell.

From Madras.—Mr Thomas Tims, Chief officer of the Brig Stoneham,

Per Brig Tigaghur.—From Rangoon, Mr. J. Oliver and Mr. W. Worth, Free Mariners.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Ship Resolution, Captain S. Massingham, for South America, in 2 or 3 days.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

2, The Elizabeth, Pascoa, Conde do Rio Pardo, (P.) Andromeda, (P.) and Physicienne, (F.)

6, The Emele, (F. brig.)

REMARKS.

Extract from the Report from the Ship Earl Kellie, Captain R. Edwards, from Penang passed an Indiaman, (supposed to be the Inglis from China,) and a brig standing into the Harbour."

"Parted company on the 19th March, with the Edmonstone, Captain Oakly, for Rangoon."

The H. C. Bow Boat, No. 38 has just brought up to Town, thirteen small Boxes, (apparently Post Office Packets, though all the directions are off,) and a great number of Paper Packets and Letters, the whole of which, were picked up in a large chest, by the people belonging to the above Row Boat near Edmonstone Island,—all of the above are in a damaged state, from having been long in the water.—The whole have been sent to the Chief Secretary's Office.

Extracts from the Reports from the folloing Vessels: Brig McCauley, Captain H. Foster, from Batavia. The H. C. Ship General Harris arrived at Penang on the 16th March, from China. Mr. Charles Palmer and other Passengers, proceeded on the Heroine. The Supra Cargoes had returned to Canton, and the late unpleasant affair finally settled, Neither the General Harris or (name blank,) could obtain Cargoes, Owing to the scarcity of Teas, and lateness of the Season, whether the General Harris, remains at Penang, or sails for the Coast, is not known,—The Heroine and Fergosson may be shortly expected with the remainder of the Troops.

The Ship John Adams, (with the Mission for Siam,) sailed from Sincapore on the 24th February; the Exmouth had sailed for Rhio and the Edmonstone for Rangoon.—The Georgiana had grounded in the straits of Rhio, and succeeded in getting off, after putting her Cargo on board the Margaret Free Trader, which ship left Sincapore for that purpose—the George Crattenden also knocked her false keel off, on the same Rock which the Georgiana struck on.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

2, Ship Mahomed Shaw, D. Oliver, for Penang, Malacca and Sincapore.

3, Ship Valetta, A. B. Fraser, for Isle of France.

DEPARTURS OF PASSENGERS.

Per Ship Mahomed Shaw.—Captain Harrington, formerly H. C. Service, and Miss Harrington.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

At the following Stations on the 6th Instant.

KEDGEREE.

Remains.—The Ganges outward-bound.

NEW ANCHORAGE

Remain.—H. M. Ship Glasgow and Ship Britannia.

SAUGOR.

Remain.—Anna Robertson and Horatio, (Brig) outward bound.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—April 11, Brig Lion, T. W. Sunt, from Columbo 2d April.

12, Brig Fairy, Syrange Nardapah, from Estamookola.

13. H. M. Ship Topaze, C. Richardson, from a Cruize.

16, Brig Latchmy, S. Berteaux, from Pondicherry 15th April.

DEPARTURES.—April 9, H. M. Ship Topaze, C. Richardson, on a Cruize.

11, Ship Lord Hungerford, M. O'Brien, for Calcutta.

Do. Nerbudda, F. Patrick, for do.

13, Brig, Stonham, G. Griffiths, for Espakilly and Calcutta.

Do. H. M. Ship Topaze, C. Richardson, on a Cruize.

14, Ship Ceres, H. Pridham, for Calcutta.

16, Schooner Commerce, S. Cole, Masulipatam.

General Register of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

On Wednesday the 24th Inst. by the Rev. H. Jeffereys M. A. at Severndroog J. P. Willoughby Esq. of the Civil Service under this Presidency, and second surviving Son of the late Sir C. Willoughby Bart of Baldon House Oxon. to Miss Kennedy, only Daughter of Lieut. Col. Kennedy commanding the Southern Konkan.

BIRTH.

At Non Pareil on Sunday 28th April, the Lady of the Venerable Archdeacon Barnes D. D. of a Daughter.

DEATH.

On the 28th Inst. die on board the Charlotte Mr. Lewis Hollett; he was beloved by all his friends relations and parents.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.

At Trincomalie, on the 18th March. Charles Collier, Esp. Staff Surgeon, to Miss Johnstone, eldest daughter of the Reverend J. Johnstone, of Cross Michael, Scotland.

BIRTHS.

At Dum-Dum, on the 2d March, the Laby of Major George Pollock, Assistant Adj.-General of the Artillery. of a son.

On Friday, the 29th March, thh wife of Mr. T. Streets, of a son and heir.

On the 5th April, the Lady of Dr. William Russell, of a son.

DEATHS.

On the 22d March, at the General Hospital, Captain Joseph Leigh, of the country Service, aged 47 leaving three lovely Orphan Daughters, the eldes only 6 years of age wholly unprovided for, to lament his loss. Of the deceased it may be said with truth, "he was an honest, but an unfortunate man;" his surviving ship-mates will no doubt acknowledge that in his profession he stood almost unrivalled; while many are capable of bearing testimony to his charitable disposition. His was the "Widow's mite," for his circumstances did not admit of extensive donations; but in what he gave, he was actuated by a sense of feeling for the sufferings of a fellow creature. Till wishin the last few years. When misfortune assailed him, he was the life of every society he entered; and it may therefore be admitted that the following words of a celebrated character are not misapplied on this occasion.—"He who so often made us forget our cares may well claim a sigh to his memory." This humble tribute to Captain Leigh's memory is by an intimate friend of many years, who though aware of his failings, (for who is perfect?) is nevertheless satisfied of the innate goodness of his heart.

At Benares, on the 25th March, in the sixth year of his age, Powell Law Hamilton, the fifth son of Sir Frederic Hamilton, Bart.

At Cuttack, on the 28th March, Lieutenant B. E. Isaac, of the 1st. Batt. 7th Regt. N. I.

At the General Hospital, on Tuesday night last, the 2d April, Mr. Lankbeet, aged 25 years, 3 months, and 2 days.

On the 3d April, Mr. Joseph Jackson, Mate o the H. C. Marine, aged 32 years, 3 months and 10 days.

On the 7th April, Mr. Thomas Christie, of the Firm of Christie, Lord and Company, aged 29 years and 4 months.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

On the 17th instant by the Reverend Dr. David Ritchie, Captain James Pearson, of the East India Company's service, to Agnes, youngest daughter of the decessed William Richardson, Esq late of Ker-

thock.—At Barnsmuir, on the 10th instant, the Reverend James Brown, minister of Kilrouny, to Anne, youngest daughter of the late Captain Rukin, 45th regiment.

Births.

At the governor's house Plymouth, on the 8th instant, the right honourable Lady Elizabeth Pack, of a daughter —At Edinburgh, on the 10th instant, Lady Beridale, of a son and heir.—On the 20th current, Mrs. Patterson, No. 4 Gayfield-square Edinburgh, of a son.

Deaths.

At Montauban, in France. on the 28th ultimo, where he had gone for the recovery of his health, Mr. Robert Walkinshaw, Esq. jun, writer in Glasgow, eldest son of the late James Walkinshaw, Esq. merchant, Paisley,—At her house, Leith Walk, on the 20th ultimo, Mrs. Roberts, replict of Captain Roberts of Carronflaitts,—At his house, Rankeillour-strct, Edinburgh, on the 10th instant, Mr. Thomas Ferguson, aged seventy-eight—At her house, in Castle street on the 14th instant, Miss Margaret Maxwell daughter of the late Sir William Maxwell of Calderwood, bart.

Died, at Greenhill on the 5th instant, the hononrable Sir John Stuart, of Fettercairn, bart one of the barons of his majesty's Court of Exchequer.

Died at Nethermill of Fettercairn, on the 23d current, after a lingering illness, which she bore with christian resignation, Jane, daughter of Mr. Robert, Stuart, Nethermill, whose uniform goodness of heart will be long remembered by her surviving friends.

Died, at Broughty Ferry, near Dundee, on the 16th current, Mrs. Frances Emma Bourke, spouse of the Reverend Heneage Horsley, Episcopal clergyman, Dundee.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE *of* GOVT. SECURITIES.

Buy.			Sell.	
19	4	New Loans of 1821.....	19	2
22	6	Ditto *Remittable*.....	22	2

Bank of Bengal Rates,

Discount on Private Bills..... 4 per Cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange 3
Interest on Loans on Deposit..... 3
Bank Shares—Premium 29 *a* 30 per Cent.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Buy		Calcutta.	Sell.	
s d	s d		s d	s d
1 11	*a* 2 0	On London 6 Months' sight, per Sicca Rupees.....	2 0	*a* 2 1
		Bombay 30 Days' sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees.....	92	
		Madras ditto, 96 *a* 98 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.		

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars Sa. Rs.	206	0 *a*	206	8	per. 100
Dubloons,.....	30	0 *a*	30	4	each
Joes, or Pezas,.....	17	4 *a*	17	12	"
Dutch Ducats,.....	4	4 *a*	4	12	"
Louis D'ors,.....	8	4 *a*	8	8	"
Silver 5 Franc pieces,.....	191	4 *a*	191	8	per 100
Star Pagodas,.....	3	6½ *a*	3	7	6 each
Sovereigns,.....	10	0 *a*	11	0	

The Brig *McCauly*, Captain H. Foster, from Penang 20th March, arrived on Friday, and brought good news from China. The Supercargoes had returned to Canton, and the Honourable Company's ships had proceeded to their former anchorage within the Bocca Tigris on the 25th of February. Owing to the lateness of tee season and the scarcity of Teas, the *General Harris*, and another Indiaman, whose name is not ascertained, could not procure cargoes. Whether the former ship will remain at Penang, or sail for the Coast, was not known From the *John Bull* of Saturday, we have taken a copy of the gracious Edict issued by the Viceroy upon the re-opening of the trade. It is conceived in that modest style, for which the official writings of the Chinese are so much distinguished;—

Kwang, the late Pangee-Keen and Chung the Tung-Kwan Magistrate, hereby issue an order to the Hong Merchants.

We have now respectfully received a reply from His Excellency the Governor of Kwang Tung and Kwang-se in the following words:

The Treasurer and the Judge have stated in an authenticated form, what Kwang the late Pangee Keen had stated to them, the substance of which was contained in a Chinese Document delivered to him by the Hong Merchants from the English Chief Urmston and the others, and was founded on circumstances stated by the Hong Merchants in behalf of the Chief and the others. It appears that the Man of war has already taken away in her, the foreign murderers and has run away back to her own country; and, the said Chief at this time, indeed appears not to have any means of ordering the delivering up of those murderers; but it is authenticated that they (the Chief and the others) have presented an Official Document, saying that they will take all the circumstances, of this affair from first to last, and write home, that it may be examined and managed.

Further, the said Treasurer, Judge and others, have founded on certain circumstances, requested and entreated, that the Trade might be opened, and that indulgence might be shewn, and as in former Ediots, permission be given to all the ships to open their hatches and carry on commerce.

Uniting these circumstances, I the Governor, hereby direct the Treasurer and Judge forthwith to act in obedience to the tenor of this and transmit an order to the Kwang, Choo-Too and to the officers, deputed to arrange this affair to issue an Edict to the Hong Merchants that they may promulgate it to the Chief Urmston and the others to return immediately to the Foreign Factories and transact business, that all the Merchant Ships, without exception are permitted to open ther Hatches and take Goods on board to enable them to avail themselves of the proper season, and set sail to return Home. This is an extraordinary favor, arising from tender regard to the Foreigners in me the Governor, and they ought universally to feel grateful.

This the Governor's will, has come before us the Treasurer and Judge, and we direct that this Edict be communicated to the Hong Mercants that they may enjoin it upon the Chief Urmston, and the Captains and others, to yield obedience thereto.

Do not oppose,
A Special Edict,

Taocoo Kwang, 2nd year
1st Moon 29th Day,
20th February, 1822.

For this time, then, the storm has blown over; and although an irreparable loss in time and profit has been sustained on the occasion, it is satisfactory to reflect that the Celestials have for once been completely baulked in their thirst for European blood. It may be said to set the question of responsibility on the part of the Supercargoes at rest, and the Chinese being notoriously led by precedents, a precedent has been established by the termination of the late discussion, over which it will be difficult for them to leap upon a future ocasion, should another lapse of life unfortunately call for their interference. We join a Madras contemporary in the opinion, that the beautiful Island of Formosa would be of very great importance to us in a political as well as commercial point of view. A handful of troops constantly stationed there would counterbalance that latent insolence, and vexations capriciousness which are so apt to break out into harrassing activity at Canton. Should another embassy be ever sent to Pekin, we trust it will be protected by an armed escort; for it is not to be borne, that another representative of the British Nation should be exposed to such indignities as Lord Amherst was. Indignities, too, for which the Celestials dreaded a more emphatic demand of explanation than they are accustomed to.

We have been kindly favored with the perusal of letters from Singapore, dated 11th March, &c. They mention that the *General Harris* had brought accounts of Opium being as high as 2,300 dollars per single chest, the day before she sailed!

Singapore, we are happy to understand, is flourishing to a degree which surprises new comers. The settlers were anxiously looking out for orders from England respecting its final arrangement. If it shall be retained by the English, which we trust it will, it must by and bye become of very considerable importance, as a most centrical and secure rendezvous for shipping. It is likely that a good deal of Java business will be done there, unless the Dutch Government reduce their duties, and give less annoyance to the natives, than it seems they are in the habit of doing at present.

The principal drawback on settlers at Singapore is the excessive dearness of the necessaries of life, with the exception of fish.

India Gazettee.

Although letters from the Ship *Maitland*, Captain Kinsey, respecting the adjustment of our difference with the Chinese, have reached town, we are still unacquainted with the terms on which this desirable reconciliation has been effected. It appears that the late prohibitions and injunctions, against the importation of Opium into China, have been attended with circumstances favourable to the holders of that Drug. In China it is held at 2300 Dollars per chest, and at Sincapore sales have been made at 2500 Dollars per chest.

[*Bengal Hurkaru,—April* 8.

Madras.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

Wednesday, April 10, 1822.

On England--at 30days' sight 1s. 9d. per Madras Rupee
at 90 days' sight 1s. 9¼d. per do.
at 6 months' sight 1s. 10d. per do.
On Bengal--at 30 days' sight 92 to 93 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Loan of 1821, 14 per cent.
Loan of 1822, 17. „

His Majesty's Ship *Topaze* arrived in the Roads on Tuesday, from a Cruize.

The Packets by the *Hindustan* are advertised to be closed on the 1st of May. The homeward bound Ship *Ganges* is expected down from Calcutta, about the same time.

Letters from the other Coast, state that the *Ganges* is coming round from Bombay with *His Excellency* The Admiral; and that she is to take her departure for Europe from this

place: which will give us on this side of India, an opportunity of examining this noble specimen of Naval architecture—unquestionably the largest, and report says, the finest, that hi therto been produced in this country.

The 9th and 22d N. I. have reached the new Presidency Cantonment, which is situate in almost h[illegible]lthy spot near the Palaveram Hills, about [illegible] miles from Madras on the high Road to Chingleput—and has been marked out for four Battalions of Native Infantry—an arrangement which will enable the Native Troops on duty at the Presidency to be relieved monthly—the advantages of which in point of discipline, health and com fort, must be sufficiently obvious.

[*Govt. Gazt.—April* 18.

English Extracts.

Private letters received yesterday by a respectable house in the City, from the Consul at Salonica, dated November 22. say:—

"At length the Turks have succeeded in taking Cassandra, on the 12th instant, after a feeble resistance on the part of the Insurgents, who suffered considerably. Abul Labut Pashaw conducted the attack, and, it is said, discovered traits of personal valour very seldom excelled, having put eighteen of the rebels to death with his own hand: the number of prisoners taken I have not been able to ascertain, but it is given out that a vast number of women (some say 10,000) have fallen into the hands of the Turks; true it is, however, that upwards of 4,000 of these poor unfortunate creatnres have already been brought to this town, and are new exhibited for sale to the highest bidder! It is said that Abul Labut has marched upon Sikia and Mount Athos, which, no doubt, will share the fate of Cassandra. Within the last few days the neighbouring villages in the west, and distant from eighteen to fifteen miles from here, have been alarmed by the incursions of some Greek Albanians, who after exacting heavy contributions, threatened open violence if they did not rise and join them (the Greeks) against the Turks; upon this the Chiefs of the village called for protection from our Governor. How this matter will end I have yet to learn, although I am not without apprehensions of dangers for our present quietness and tranquillity, as those Albanian rovers are strongly suspected to be part Ali Pacha's emissaries, who have already done so much mischief in this part of the country."

Extract of a letter dated Constantinople, Nov 26, says "A part, say, four 2-deckers, one frigate, two corvettes, and four or fi[illegible] small vessels of the Turkish fleet have arrived to undergo repairs; their crews have taken to the shore, and began their old tricks of plundering and murdering the poor defenceless inhabitants in the streets. I hear Lord Strangford was to give a note to the Sultan (himself), upon this subject to-day, complaining of this evil. The German Minister had a conference with the Turkish Minister on the 22d inst, on the subject of Russia's demands, and the Ministers of other Powers will follow. This question is as uncertain as ever.

In the *Quotidienne* of Sunday, it is stated, upon the authority of letters of the 23d ult., from Utrecht, that war has been declared between Russia and Turkey, and that intelligence might be expected soon to arrive of the first acts of hostillity.

Extract of a private letter, dated Pera, Nov. 25: "The Turkish troops resemble more a masquerade than an army—one is dressed in blue, another red, another white, &c. one is armed with a musket two yards long: near him is another with a carbine; a third marches with pistols; others have only sabres, or knives of the country, called 'Yatagans,' some are on foot, others on horseback, or on mules, &c. This is the nation which, with an intestine war, wishes to brave Russia, and to make enemies of the other Powers, insulting and maltreating with a ferocious pride their subjects, &c. often their Ministers. We are here on the eve of a dreadful crisis."

An eniment mercantile house at Paris, is said to have received an express from Madrid, with the news that as soon as the Report of the Commission of the Cortes was made known at Cadiz and Seville, those cities submitted to the authority of the Government.

To the notices which we have from time to time published of the favorable posture of trade, we may add a gratifying view of our commerce with the United States. Its extent is probably more considerable than our readers would imagine. The exports from Scotland of manufactured goods to various parts of the Union will this year amount to about two millions sterling. The magnitude of the sum will appear more surprising when we consider the restrictions which prohibit us from taking in exchange agricultural produce. A trade so important it behoves us to cherish with all possible care; and it is gratifying to think that customers so valuable are a free people, little likely to impede prosperity by projects of ambition.—(*Glasgow Chronicle.*)

Tuesday Major Onslow, of the 4th Light Dragoons, and his Lady, embarked on board the Honorable East India Company's ship *Duke of York*, for Bombay. This Regiment has particularly distinguished itself in every engagement during the Peninsular war, and the badges upon its standards prove the various battles in which it has been present. A finer body of men, nearly 550 strong has never been seen to embark for India, and the order and disciplaine displayed upon the occasion reflects the highest credit upon Col. D[illegible] the Officers under his comma[illegible]

[*Morning Post*,

His Royal Highness the [illegible] is expected to return to Y[illegible] Saturday next.

Among the condition[illegible] ministers in accepting [illegible] the Grenville interest in p[illegible] is said to be that Mr. C. W[illegible] at liberty to introduce an[illegible] might think proper for the [illegible] Irish catholics, and give it [illegible] port of the office over which h[illegible] and another which is rather s[illegible] —that Mr. Wynn *may withdr[illegible] from ministry whenever he plea[illegible] out giving those previous intimatio[illegible] a regard for the general convenienc[illegible] body*, and a sense of *bienseance* [illegible] colleagues, have rendered custo[illegible] The sole object of this coalition o[illegible] ties is supposed to be that of defea[illegible] the powerful efforts expected to be ma[illegible] in the ensuing session, for giving [illegible] utmost effect practicable to Mr. Hume[illegible] plans of economy and reform.—*Mirro[illegible] of the Times.*

The price of the quartern loaf of the best bread fell to ninepence in Edinburgh on Monday last.

The Court of Session rose for the Christmas recess, on Saturday.

LONDON.

It is now reported that his majesty is to dine with the lord mayor, at the Guildhall of the city of London, when that ancient edifice will be illuminated within and without. At no period within the history of this country, has this famous hall exhibited half the splendour which is to be blazoned forth on St. George's day. To give full effect to the scene, it is said that the committee concluded a bargain with the great lord chamberlain on Saturday week, for the whole of the coronation decorations which adorned Westminster Hall during the late festivities.

The "Tuesday's London Gazette" announces the day when parliament is to meet for the despatch of business; and that day is Tuesday, the 5th of February. The same official publication also presents us with the new appointments. The duke of Montrose is transplanted from the mastership of the horse to the lord chamberlainship: and the space which he has left vacant is to be filled up by the duke of Dorset, now master of the horse. Lord Cholmondeley having resigned the lord stewardship of the household, that situation is to be occupied by Marquis Conyngham. The duke of Dorset, Lord Conyngham, and Mr. Goulburn have been sworn of his majesty's most honourable privy council; and the Marquis Wellesley is named lord lieuteuant of Ireland.

to the new ministerial ar-
tified in "Tuesday's Ga-
oured, that Mr. C. Wynn
resident of the board of
r. Phillimore to have a
lty board. Some chan-
ected in Ireland. Mr.
orted, is to succeed the
ice Norbury, who retires,
ke way for Mr. Plunkett
neral; and this latter gen-
ession to the attorney-gene-
eland is surmised (we know
rrectly) to be preparatory to
to the eminent station of lord
of England, whenever Lord
tires.

Dublin Herald" says, that Mr.
ntends to bring the subject of
nder parliamentary consideration
ession.

ry great speculations, it is alleged,
baking among the London merchants
establishments in the emancipated
anish colonies of South America;
hich cannot fail to give increasing vi-
our to our manufactures, and we trust
will create a good spring trade.

The publicans in most parts of the metropolis, lately lowered the price of porter two-pence a gallon to the public, and from the reduced price of barley, a further reduction is expected shortly.

The "Courier" says—"Three thousand of the veteran battalions are to be immediately embodied."

On Wednesday the remains of Mr. Perry, the editor of the "Morning Chronicle," were interred in his family vault at Wimbledon church. According to the injunction of Mr. Perry in his will the funeral was strictly private. The only gentlemen present were his executors, his two sons, Mr. William and Mr. Thomas Erskine Perry, and a few friends of his family.

Nathaniel Highmour. L. L. D. has been found *guilty* in the Court of King's Bench, of a libel upon the king, in a letter addressed to his majesty, and superscribed "to the most ignoble, lying, nnd cheating duke of Cornwall since become King George the Fourth." Disappointment in his hopes of advancement as a doctor of law is believed to have irritated the old gentleman to a commission of the offence. He was recommended to mercy by the jury.

In the Court of King's Bench on Friday, when the case of the king *v.* Dolby, one of the indictments preferred by the Constitutional Association, was called, Mr. Scarlett, the counsel for the defendant, took an objection to the jury, and challenged the array, that is, the whole jury list, as presented by the sheriff. The ground of this objection was, that Mr. Sheriff Garrat had, before his entry into office, subscribed to the association; and the court set aside the whole array. The consequence is, the trials of all the indictments preferred by the association cannot be proceeded upon, until fresh jury lists have been prepared, free from this objection.

At the Middlesex sessions on Thursday, much laughter was excited by a charge brought by a reverend gentleman at Twikenham against his gardener. The indictment charged the defendant with stealing a slice of beef and some potatoes, value 2d. The plaintiff stated the beef to be his, on the ground that it resembled that of which a round in his larder was composed; he had compared the fragment with the round. He could not, however, swear, to the beef and potatoes, and the defendant was acquitted.

The new farthings are so like sovereigns by candle-light, that on Thursday evening an attempt was made in a grocer's shop in Newcastle, to pass one of them off in payment; and the person had nearly succeeded in obtaining two pounds of sugar and the change.

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS of MONDAY.

The French ministry is at last changed. It was evidently impossible that the *Pasquier* ministry, with all its tricks and audacity, could long maintain itself against an overwhelming majority of the Chamber of Deputies. A royal ordonnance has been issued for the formation of a new administration, the principal places of which are filled up by ultra loyalists—by men of decided, though of mischievous opinions. This change, if permanent, we should consider to be not a change for the better; though it naturally gives us personal gratification to see the discomfiture of a mere tricky, temporising, and thoroughly unprincipled faction—like the last administration—whatever the opponents may be under which it has been their fate to succumb. On this dissolution of the party of mere placeholders, which has hitherto formed what is called the centre, the deliberative assemblies of France, will, as M. Chauvelin predicted, be separated like the nation, into two great parties—those who wish for the perfection of the new order of things—and those who wish for an approximation to the old. The people of France (as far as their voice, under the present execrable system of elections, can make itself heard) will have to decide on a very broad and easily understood question. In this change we have a ground of satisfaction in the full assurance that it is much more difficult to bring back France to any thing like the old *regime*, than to perfect what the late ministry had successfully begun—a new system of ministerial controul and corruption, more adapted to the wants and wishes of the place-holders of the age, and less repugnant to the immediate feelings of the people. Another happy result of the change will be, it is said, the extinction of the censorship, the renewal of which for five years, the minister had actually proposed. The leading men of the ultra-royalist party have so pledged themselves on this point, that they cannot, without much loss of character, adopt the measure of their predecessors. If they be true to their words in this respect, a free press will do France more good than it will have in their power to do harm.—*Traveller.*

Madrid, December 3.—Official news has arrived this evening, which announces that Andalusia is on the eve of proclaiming a republic. The central committee of chiefs of the movement is at Despensperrors, where considerable forces have already assembled. Mina, who acts in concert, has given an order to seize Astorga which will be guarded by the republicans of his party. It is asserted that these united troops will march to Madrid. The leaders of Andalusia have been making the greatest exertions to induce the troops to this government. They have publicly promised the soldiers the spoils of the churches and the property of the rich. They have also promised them universal promotion.

The arrivals from Ireland this morning bring a more numerous list of outrages than has been received on any one day since the commencement of the disturbances. There has been another murder; & the system of attacking houses, and plundering them of arms and money,—of administering unlawful oaths.—and promulgating atrocious threats against the payer of tythes, &c. is conducted with greater activity and to a greater extent than ever. The insurgents, too, appear in greater force, with increased audacity, and seemingly better organized and armed then at an earlier period of the disturbances. Considerable alarm is felt in Dublin itself, where the public houses are ordered to be all shut up every evening at eight o'clock. By a private letter, we are assured that the Dublin Roman catholics have been sworn, and that serious apprehensions are entertained that the country at large is on the eve of a convulsion.

The Montrose Review. Dec. 21.

EDINBURGH.

Lord Sidmouth, in his answer to the congratulatory address sent to the King by the magistrates of Edinburgh, says, "his Majesty looks forward with the highest satisfaction to an early opportunity of visiting his loyal and faithful subjects in Scotland."

[*The Montrose Review,—Dec. 12.*

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The French government is at length composed of ultra royalists. In our extracts from the Paris papers will be seen a list of the new ministers. It will be recollected that the party from which they are selected stand pledged to abolish the censorship of the press, and in

he sitting of the chamber of the 15th ultimo, Peyronnet, the new keeper of the seals announced that he and his colleagues had the King's commands to prepare a new law immediately for the regulation of the journals, he also read a royal ordonnance, withdrawing the project of the late ministers for the continuance of the censorship. It seems that the office of president of the council of ministers is abolished. The new administration will, we think, be long ere it obtains the confidence of France; and if it should ever accomplish it, the circumstance may be considered almost a miracle. In fact the state of parties, will, in our opinion, only allow them to keep their seats while the proposed liberal measures are persisted in, from the basis of their proceedings: but, however anxious they may appear at first to meet the public wishes, we think it is only with intent to make the most of the momentary influence which they will obtain by such conduct. They are hostile, we believe, to the Austrian, *protection* of Italy, and would have France take a higher situation in the European field of politics; and we are inclined to hope that their reign, although in all probability short, will be favourable to the cause of the Greeks, and tend to curb the over-bearing disposition of her neighbours, Austria and Russia.

The Greeks are said to be still successful in their operations against the Turks, and their disposition to revenge themselves upon those relentless monsters seems to gain ground; we read the intelligence of the march of liberty with satisfaction. In Mexico the independents have, by perseverance, achieved wonders, and we trust the Greeks will follow their noble example. Turkey, still threatened by Russia, and invaded by the Persians, has much to do, but instead of effective and strong measures of self-preservation she seems to indulge in barbarity.

The news from Spain although doubtless somewhat exaggerated, represents that country to be in a state little short of open insurrection. The King was advised to return to the capital, as a means of restoring confidence, but this step had not the desired effect; the ministers had twice tendered their resignation, which was not accepted by his Majesty: indeed, the address of the King which the journals put into his mouth on the occasion, is desponding beyond measure; we make great allowance for mis-representation, but we fear there is too much reason to apprehend an unfavourable issue.

By the foreign papers it appears that Candia is in a general state of revolt, and that the Turks are driven into two fortresses by the insurgent Greeks. An Augsburgh article contains the following very significant information:—"Letters from St. Petersburgh state, that a Russian agent, charged with an extraordinary mission, has been sent to the Shah of Persia."

The accounts from Ireland during the week inform us of a good many of the nightly seizures of arms, &c. of which we have heard so much lately; but no fact of particular note is announced. The special Commission has been opened at Limerick.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Louis, by the grace of God. &c, We have ordered, and do order as follows:—The Sieur Peyronnet, member of the chamber of deputies, is appointed minister secretary of state for the department of justice, and keeper of the seals; Viscount Montmorency, peer of France, minister secretary of state for the department of foreign affairs: Marshal the duke of Bellano, peer of France, minister secretary of state for the department of war; Corbier, member of the chamber of deputies, minister secretary of state for the department of the interior: the marques de Clermont Tonnerre, peer of France, minister secretary of state for the department of the marine; the Sieur de Villele, member of the chamber of deputies, minister secretary of state for the department of our household is charged with the execution of the present ordinance; given at Paris, from the castle of the Tuileries, December 14, in the year of grace 1821, and the 27th of our reign. (Signed) Louis.

By another Royal ordinance, the ex-ministers the Count de Serre, the Marquess de Latour Maubourgh, the Count Simeon, and the Baron Portal, have been appointed Ministers of State, and members of the Privy Council. The Marquis de Latour Maubourgh has also been appointed governor of the Royal Hospital of invalids. The Count Simeon, the Baron Portal, and M. Roy, have likewise been created Peers of France.

From the London Papers of Monday.

The French Journals of Wednesday last and Thursday arrived yesterday, also Madrid Papers to the 11th instant. The former are very uninteresting, as nothing has yet taken place in the chambers to exhibit the actual state of feeling on the late changes. The usual gaps however, are exhibited in the journals, so that, in the first instance at least, the new administration is willing to avail itself of the convenience of the censorship. The "Constitutionel," however, says that the parts struck out by the censors have been eulogies on the new ministers, which these gentlemen, in their modesty, thought extravagant; and strange as the story may appear, it is sanctioned by the tone of the article from which the offensive matter has been extracted.

The apprehensions of of the "Courier and Co." in regard to the foreign politics which are likely to be carried into practice by the new council of Louis the Eighteenth, are tolerably well grounded for it is evident that nothing will so paralyse the opposition of the liberals, and conciliate the people of France generally, as the resumption of a lofty and determined tone in the present crises. In fact, the rapid approach of a state of things which will put end for ever to the jargon of holy alliances and congressional Government is now apparent to every one, and the great powers, of which France must always be a leading one will necessarily resume their national policy and disposition—a change which, without allusion to immediate causes, is ardently to be desired.

The Committee of the Cortes have reported on what appears to be the honest, but somewhat disorderly remonstrances of Cadiz and Seville. The language of the report assumes a sort of middle tone between censure and excuse, but its advice as to *practical* measures was delivered in a second part, *sealed*, with a recommendation that it should not be opened until the first was disposed of. It is unnecessary to add that upon this second part rest the character and temper of the whole proceeding. One thing, however, is clear enough firm the first part—the unprincipled exaggeration of the ultra journals of England and France, in respect to the general state of Spain.—*Traveller.*

Private accounts received from Paris of Thursday last mention, that intelligence had been received of some disturbances having broken out in Castile. It also said that the friends of the constitution are fortifying the passes of Gallicia. The following accounts have reached us:

"*Bilboa, December* 1.—I left Saragossa on the 25th ultimo, and have travelled hitherto with all expedition, and with good reason. That place, and indeed the whole country, is in a state little short of rebellion, and there is no authority to subdue the public spirit for liberty. As an Englishman, I was literally carried about the streets in triumph, in one instance; though in another, my life was endangered, because I belonged to that country that had refused to assist the suffering Neapolitans. I find that in Gallacia things are even worse; and, as that province can only be entered at one or two passes, if the mountains are properly defended, the people can make a strong resistance, and have, in truth, set up a government for themselves."

"*Perpignan, December* 4.—Most disastrous news reaches us from all ports of Spain; in Lerida many lives have, it is said, been lost in a popular commotion; the result was, that an address was carried for the death of the ministers, and the banishment of the King. The following is a literal translation of a placard, posted in one of the chief towns of Navarre:—'Death or Liberty!—The

people have a right to be free, and will be free!—Death to the King who opposes the freedom of his subjects!—Death to the ministers who give bad advice to a tyrant!—Long live the people.' Another is longer, and more argumentative, contending that the people only ought to make the laws, and that they should be the source of all power. A third contains this sentence:—'Perish the wretch who would not die for his country's liberty; and if its enemies be at home, at home let them be pursued, and destroyed.'"—*Courier.*

We have received the Dublin papers of Saturday. The number of persons capitally convicted at Limerick amounted on Wednesday night to seven. Two were executed on Friday, and two were to suffer on Saturday. It appeared in evidence on these trials, that on one occasion the party of insurgents amounted to from eighty to one hundred men; and that one of the convicts when taken exclaimed, "he would as soon be dead as alive;" from which it may be inferred that he was in a most distressed and desperate condition. The Court on Wednesday adjourned to Thursday, on which day it was expected the county business would finish, and the city trials commence on Friday.—*Globe.*

[*The Montrose Review,—Dec.* 28.

LOSS OF THE JULIANA EAST INDIAMAN.

[Extract of a Letter from Margate.]

The Juliana, Captain Ogilvie, left Bengal the latter end of July, and had a fair run to the Downs, at which place she put her mail-bags ashore yesterday week, the 21st.; and a short time after, Mrs. Ogilvie, the wife of the Captain, was landed. The ship brought up on Sunday in Margate Roads; but the weather being very tempestuous, she drove, and lost one, if not two, anchors. A fishing-boat spoke them, and promised to send off an anchor and cable, which was duly performed; but, owing to the state of the tide, this valuable assistance could not depart before the evening, and their utmost exertions could not enable them to find the Juliana.

It appears, from the accounts furnished by the surviving part of the crew, that the ship struck upon the Kentish Knock, when it was thought expedient to cut away all three masts, which was effected, and the vessel floated again. The sea running mountains high, and the wind raging at the time, the boats were lowered, and all hopes of saving the ship abandoned. At this moment, when all hands were preparing to leave her, a heavy swell took away the boats from the ship's side; in this forlorn state a raft was determined upon, which after, much labour was completed, when, by another very heavy swell of the sea, it was actually capsized. Despair, if ever it found a place in the breast of an English seaman, might at this moment reasonably be supposed to enter;—but to hasten the catastrophe, the insatiate element quickly swallowed up nearly the whole of this ill-fated crew, poor Captain Ogilvie amongst them; and only three or four have got on shore at Margate, to communicate the dreadful tidings. The above will be found substantially correct."

We have been enabled to collect the following additional particulars of this lamentable catastrophe. The Juliana had arrived opposite Margate, when a sudden swell of the sea drove her with irresistible violence from off land, and, after being exposed for several hours to the violence of the storm, she was cast upon the Kentish Knock. This was on the evening of the 24th inst. The first thing she lost was her rudder. The distressing situation of the crew during the night passes description; all hands were employed at the pump, but the water yet encreased upon them, and every moment they expected the ship to go to pieces. Captain Ogilvie, unwilling to quit her till the last remnant of hope was exhausted, prevailed upon his men to continue their exertions, and it was not till the afternoon of Christmas-day that they resolved to abandon her, and endeavour to save their lives. They then hoisted out the long-boat, into which all who could were taken, and the rest got a raft. After the unfortunate beings, thirty-seven in number, had thus left the ship, the Captain imagined that he yet saw some hope of saving part of her cargo, by waiting till the morning; and as there was no immediate danger of the ship going down, actuated by an ardent desire to promote the interest of his employers, and reluctant to abandon his post, he unfortunately persuaded the crew again to return to a scene, from which so few were ever to escape. They did so, and lashed the boat and raft to the ship. During this night, their sufferings were beyond description; the sea ran mountains high, the water continued to gain upon them, and they were obliged to remain upon the deck, exposed to all the horrible inclemency of the weather. When every hope of saving any particle of the effects was lost, and every moment added to their danger, the Captain gave orders to seek safety in the boat, and notwithstanding the intense darkness of the night, all were instantly in motion. Before, however, the unavoidable preparations were completed, a most violent sea broke upon them, and shivered the boat into pieces. Nothing could now exceed the consternation and despair of the unfortunate victims; but it was of short continuance, for, soon after the vessel itself was struck, and immediately sunk. In the dreadful scene that ensued, six of the men only were able to find the raft, and they by that means avoided the immediate fate of their wretched companions. Such, however, had been the privations they had endured, and such the dreadful inclemency of the night, that four out of the remaining six perished before the morning, and the other two when quite exhausted, were picked up by a fishing boat, and they only have escaped to tell the dreadful tale.—These men reached London yesterday evening, and from them we have collected these painful particulars.

The only passengers who were on board, indeed the only one during the voyage, was Miss Heriot, daughter to Lieut. Heriot, of the Bengal establishment, and her female attendant. This interesting child was coming to England for her education, and the Captain was to have delivered her to the care of her grandfather, who resides at Chelsea. The distress occasioned by this dreadful event to all the relatives of the unfortunate sufferers may be partially conceived, but totally passes description.

Marquis Wellesley passed through Shrewsbury on Tuesday, and slept on the night of that day at Byrnkinalt, the seat of Lord Dungannon. It is presumed that he reached Dublin on Thursday, where preparations were making to receive him in the most distinguished manner.

THE FUNDS.—(Saturday.)

A most serious decline has taken place since our last, which commenced on Monday last, when Consols for the Account fell from 78 to 77⅓. The largest sales, on that day were effected by individuals who received an express from France, with intelligence of a fall of French Stock. Tuesday being Christmas-day, the Bank and Stock Exchange were shut, and Wednesday also was observed as a holiday; but the private bargains, on the latter day, were to an immense amount. The speculators were kept constantly on the alert, by the prevalence of reports of a declaration of war against Turkey by the Emperor of Russia, and of serious commotions at Constantinople, during which the Grand Seignior was stated to have been assassinated, and also his two sons; but, that which chiefly occasioned the panic, was the arrival of an express from Paris, with news of the decline of the French Funds below 85. The latter allegation appeared to be well founded, and so great was the alarm among the English Stock speculators, that Consols for the account, were sold at 76⅛, declining 1 per Cent, without any reaction in the course of two hours. At the close of business, however, some purchases were made by individuals supposed to possess good information; so that the funds rapidly advanced again to 77, without any material efforts. As the report of the Emperor of Russia having declared war against the Turks was unauthenticated, the funds opened on Thursday morning at improved prices, and consols again touched 77⅜, but are at the present moment nearly 1 per cent. below the quotation of the preceding week, and are not likely to recover the ground that is lost, until the policy of the Russian Government with respect to Turkey, shall have been promulgated in an official shape. Every arrival from the Continent, whether from Paris, St. Petersburg, or Constantinople, from whence any decisive accounts may be received, is looked to with the greatest anxiety by the speculators in the Stock Market.

The February account will not be opened until the end of next week, as, by a recent regulation of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, no new account can be opened until within a fortnight of the termination of the proceeding one.

In consequence of the Christmas holidays, no purchases have been made by the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, during last week.

This day Consols for the Account opened at 77⅛, but before the close of business reached 77⅜ with a very firm appearance. More business than usual was transacted and the speculators for a fall who have operated so extensively lately, have been realising, and have occasioned this improvement. Much fluctuation may be expected until the termination of the January account.

Stock left off this day at the following prices:

Reduced Annuities, 76⅛	4 per Cents, 95½
Consols. shut.	Navy 5 per Cents. Shut.
Ditto for Account, 77⅜.	Exchequer Bills. Par

India Bonds 67 premium.

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Within the last few days the foreign securities have been much depressed. Those of Francе on Monday last fell to 84. 40. Prussians Bonds, in London, have been sold at 84, and Danish Bonds at 79, and have been very heavy at these quotations. It is stated in letters from Paris that the decline in the Rentes has been chiefly occasioned by the failure of a large stock speculator in that city, but the reports of the hostile intentions of Russia towards Turkey have been the chief cause of the decline. Letters from Vienna mention that Austrian Stock had fallen 2 per cent, but in London little business is transacted in these securities, and the depression is not so extensive. Spanish Bonds have become almost unsaleable, even on much lower terms than they have been since the last loan was contracted for.

The fotlowing were the last prices this afternoon:

Danish Bonds - - 79	Rus. Metal. 5per cents. 76½
Prussian Bonds - - 84	Ditto 6 per Cents 82
Spanish 5 per Cents 55⅞	Freuch 5 per Cents. on Wednesday last, at Paris 85,80
Neapol 5 per Cents. 71⅜	
Aust Metal. 5 per Cents. 74¾	

The advices from St. Petersburgh yesterday are as late as the 4th inst. and their contents are important, in-asmuch as they strongly tend to confirm the opinion that a war will take place between Russia and Turkey. In the first place, the military preparations are represented as having continued with encreased activity throughout the more populous portions of the Russian empire. Not only were some new regiments in a course of equipment, but the ranks of those reduced to the peace establishment had been filled up, and the whole were in marching condition. Large contracts had also been entered into by the Russian government for the supply of provisions as well as for the purchase of arms and military stores. The reply of the Porte to the *ultimatum* of the Emperor Alexander had, of course, not reached St. Petersburgh, because we know that no decision had been come to on the subject at Constantinople as late as the beginning of the present month. It was inferred at St. Petersburgh, from the delay, that the Ottoman Porte would refuse the extersive concessions required. What gives additional strength to the opinion, that a war will take place in the Spring, is, that the Exchange on London at the Russian Capital continued to decline, although the alteration between the date of the former and of the present communications, was not very material. In addition, we find that the Russian funds had fallen 1 per cent. under the conviction, that in the event of war, an additionai loan would be required by the government.

The Observer December, 30.

PARIS PAPERS.

Paris, Dec. 25.—Yesterday the King gave a private audience to his Royal Highness, the Prince of Denmark.

His Majesty transacted business with M. de Corbieres, Minister of the Interior.

The Augsburg Gazette publishes the following article under the head of Hermanstadt, Dec. 8:—

"The accounts from Wallachia and Moldavia contain only a recital of massacres and cruelties committed daily by the inhuman Mussulmans. All the churches of the two principalities which had escaped former devastations, have been given up to the profanation of the Infidels.

"The priests and nuns are massacred, mutilated, or sold.

"All the Pachas of the frontier provinces have been deposed and replaced by others, who, to prove their devotion to Islamism, are guilty of the most odious excesses against the Christians.

Vienna, Dec. 13.—Letters from the Turkish frontiers continue to announce, that towards the end of November a bloody revolution took place at Constantinople, in consequence of which all the members of the Divan, and, as some affirm, the Sultan himself, have been massacred by the Janissaries. We are not free from auxiety here, for we have no direct news from Constantinople, only that received by Odessa, which is of the 23d November, and which announces the execution of Prince Callimachi It is probable then that about the end of November, Constantinople was the scene of a bloody commotion; and as no courier has arrived from the European Ambassadors, it is feared, perhaps without reason, that events of the most dreadful nature have taken place. Our funds have fallen a little.

Dec. 14.—We continue in a state of uncertainty with respect to occurrences at Constantinople. The ordinary courier, whose arrival is expected, will only bring letters up to the 26th of November. The Court has no intelligence from its Internuncio.

The military Governors of the frontier provinces have dispatched couriers to Vienna, but they have only brought an account of rumours having been in circulation at Belgrade of the assassination of the Sultan. The news of this terrible and decisive catastrophe is beginning to obtain credit.

Odessa, Dec.—We have intelligence from Constantinople of the 25th of November. That capital was the scene of shocking events. The Ministers of Austria and England had had a conference with the Reis Effendi, on the 23d, to induce him to have the Russian Ultimatum accepted. The two Ministers also had an audience of the Sultan, but to no purpose. His Highness answered, that he would not renew the privileges of the Greek nation, nor would he accept the conditions of the Russian Ultimatum. The Greeks, he added, have deserved and should undergo the punishment of rebels. When the Ambassadors returned to Pera under a numerous escort of Janissaries, they were grossly insulted by the populace; pistols were even discharged against Lord Strangford's hotel. It is said the Sultan vainly endeavoured to put a stop to those excesses, and that the Janissaries uttered the most vehement imprecations against the Grand Signior himself, who six months since had promised them the plunder of the quarter of the Franks at Pera. A courier has been dispatched with this intelligence to Petersburgh.

Petersburgh, Nov. 29.—We learn that the second corps of our army is making active preparations for the commencement of a campaign. Couriers arrive daily from the Emperor, and the Gazettes are beginning to speak of it. Well-informed officers are of opinion that there will be a winter campaign, which in that country is more pleasant than a summer one

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Extract of a letter from Madrid, dated Dec. 12:

The discussion on the Code goes on swimmingly They have reached the 22d Article; and at the rate they move, in about four years, if they attend to nothing else they will get through their Code; but they have only three months before them so that Calatrava will, I imagine, be denied the honour of being the Penal Legislator for Spain.

The sad truth is, the hour is come which you foresaw and foretold Monarchy has leagued itself with Aristocracy, and they are riding the high horse together—the King on the saddle—the Aristocrat on the crupper;—the King with golden spurs—the Aristocrats with iron scourges. Kick and plunge as he will, the beast will hardly get rid of his burthen. *Discipline* will tame his fiery spirit—the *Oriental* snaffle-bit, and the "social order," cut and spare diet, and unsparing exactions.

They have proposed to-day in the Cortes new restrictions on the Liberty of the Press This is a sugar-plum for Ferdinand, to induce him to turn off the present Ministry, who are become so unpopular, that they apprehend serious results from the *exaltation* (they call it) of the general feeling. They (Cortes) have sent their anathema[illegible] and the other places where the[illegible] *dination* has shown itself; for those bold enough and honest enough you don't govern us for our bene[illegible] you." In truth it was time t[illegible] things were making rapid strid[illegible] despotism. So the Cortes have t[illegible] he must change his men. Events upon the "National Representat[illegible] wanted was to have patched up the till they could get the cake for th[illegible] would have been in March next) an[illegible] was very nicely and comfortably arra[illegible] *for Toreno to be Finance Minister; M[illegible] Rosa, Minister of State; Calatrava, of J[illegible]*

However, the people (how inconsidera[illegible] more of themselves than of these illustri[illegible] Toreno's party counted 130—the honest m[illegible] Among them Florez Estrada, who made one[illegible] blest speeches I ever heard, I saw the[illegible] writhing under his stripes. Gasco demonst[illegible] the Cortes had no authority whatever to med[illegible] affair. "If the people (said he) or the Ma[illegible]

(To be continued in the Appendix.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE B[illegible] WEEN THE BOARD OF ADMIR[illegible] TY AND LIEUT.-GENERAL TEN[illegible]

MEMORANDUM.

At a General Court Martial held at Woo[illegible] wich, on the 7th day of January, 1818, and con[illegible] tinued by adjournment until the 19th of the same month inclusive, for trying Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Abernethie, of the Woolwich Division of Royal Marines, upon the following charges, brought against him by Lieutenant Colonel Savage, on the half-pay of that corps:—

FIRST CHARGE.

For Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in making use of offensive observations in the course of conversation with Lieut.-Col. Savage, in the Mariue Library at Woolwich, on or about the 15th day of February 1815, in the presence of Major Stransham, Captain Thomas Clarke, Captain Conolly, and other officers, after repeated intimations from Lieut.-Col, Savage, that if he persisted in such observations, he (Lieut.-Col. Savage) should be compelled to notice them in a more serious manner: for persevering in such offensive remarks until Lieut.-Col. Savage was provoked to call him (Lieut.-Col. Abernethie) an impertinent fellow, and afterwards to repeat the same in the strongest terms.

SECOND CHARGE.

For conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in asserting, on or about the 11th December 1817, a palpable falsehood, in declaring on his honour to Brevet-Major Nicolls and other officers, that he (Lieut.-Col. Abernethie) never heard Lieut.-Col. Savage apply to him the epithets mentioned in the first charge, viz. that he (Lieut.-Col. Abernethie) was an impertinent fellow, and other expressions to the same effect.

THIRD CHARGE.

For conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in sending, on or about the 11th December 1817, Captain Robert Clarke, nearly three years after the date of the transaction mentioned in the first charge, to read a paper written by Lieut.-Col. Abernethie, which contained the most scurrilous abuse of Lieut. Col. Savage, for the obvious purpose of provoking him to fight a duel, and for afterwards causing a similar paper to be put up in the Marine Library at Woolwich; and for sending his brother, Mr. Abernethie, on the 12th Dec. 1817, to demand satisfaction of Lieut-Col. Savage, on account of opinions expressed by Lieut-Col. Savage respecting Lieut-Col. Abernethie's character subsequent to the insult mentioned in the first charge, and in consequence of that insult not having been noticed by Lieut-Col. Abernethie; he (Lieut-Col. Abernethie) also knowing that Lieut. Col. Savage had declared to Captain Robert Clerk

meet Lieut-Col. Abernethie,
ed the insult mentioned in
remain so long unresented,
ed every claim to satisfaction
gentleman; and also for
lowing day, the 13th Decem-
ol. Lynn to demand satisfac-
l. Savage, notwithstanding
rs given by Lieut.-Col. Savage
Robert Clarke and Mr. Aberne-
point.

URTH CHARGE.

t unbecoming an officer and a
compromising scandalous disputes,
(Lieut-Col. Abernethie) has been
h junior officers, more particularly
. Pollock, on or about May or
who on that occasion threatened to
him.

hich charges the Court came to the
decision, viz.

ourt having duly considered the evi-
n the part of the prosecution, and what
soner, Lieut-Col. Thomas Abernethie,
offer in his defence, is of opinion that
rst charge is not proved and does there-
acquit him of this charge.

he Court is of opinion the second charge
ot proved, it appearing in evidence that the
soner, while he denied having heard the
rticular expressions "impertinent fellow,"
d "damned impertinent fellow," admitted
with the same breath language equally degrading,
and that he evinced no intention either to
conceal or soften down the offensive expressions
he had received from Lieut-Col. Savage; the
Court does therefore acquit him of palpable
or intentional falsehood.

The 3d Charge not being cognizable before a Court Martial, the Charge was not entered into by the Court.

The Court is of opinion that the prisoner is not guilty of the 4th Charge: and that the Charge is absolutely destitude of proof, is *vexatious* and *miticious*, and does therefore acquit him.

The Court feels itself imperatively called upon to comment upon parts of the matter which has appeared during the course of the trial; and wishes to express in the strongest manner, its disapprobation of the offensive language which took place in the Marine Library, and which, for so long a period, was suffered to remain without explanation or honourable adjustment.

Before closing its proceedings, the Court thinks itself imperiously called upon to refer to the general conduct of the prosecutor on this occasion, and is of opinion, it cannot, in terms sufficiently strong, convey its reprehension of his bringing forward circumstances said to have passed at periods so remote, as Charges against an Officer, when nothing appears to the Court to have prevented the prosecutor from preferriug such Charges at an earlier period, had he been actuated by zeal for his Majesty's service, or jealousy of the honour of the Marine Corps; the Court therefore thinks it expedient to record on its proceedings the *high disapprobation* it entertains of the general conduct on the part of the prosecution; nor can the Court conceive that the prosecutor acted under a proper regard for his own character, in bringing forward these Charges against Lieutenant-Colonel Abernethie, at the very moment when he (Lieutenant-Colonel Abernethie) was demanding reparation for reiterated and recent injuries; for if Lieutenant-Colonel Savage conceived that Lieutenant-Col. Abernethie was out of the pale of demanding reparation, these reiterated attacks were both unjust and unmanly.

The said Charges and Sentence, with a Minute of the Proceedings, having been laid before his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, his Royal Highness has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to approve of the finding of the Court.

His Royal Highness, taking into his consideration, however, the animadversion of the Court upon the offensive language which took place in in the Marine Library at Woolwich, and which, for so long a time, was suffered to remain without explanation or honourable adjustment, and which offensive language, it appears by the evidence, was first addressed by Lieutenant-Colonel Savage to Lieutenant-Colonel Abernethie, his Royal Highness feels it to be due to the good order and character of the Royal Marine Corps, to take notice of Lieutenant-Colonel Abernethie's conduct, by removing him to the permanent Half-pay of the Corps.

And his Royal Highness, further taking into consideration the conduct of Lieut.-Col. Savage, and concurring in the strong censure pronounced upon it by the Court Martial, is pleased to direct that the name of Lieut.-Col. Savage shall be removed altogether from the List of Officers of the Royal Marines.

And his Royal Highness is farther pleased to direct, that the Charges and the Sentence of the Court, and his Royal Highnes's pleasure thereon, shall be communicated to each of the Divisions of Royal Marines, and entered in the General Order Books thereof.

By command of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty,

(Signed) J. W. CROKER.

(COPY

Royal Marine Barracks, Plymouth, Aug. 5 1821.

Sir—I have received this day from the Officers of the Plymouth division under my command, the accompanying Memorial, addressed to the Right Honourable the Lords Commissoners of the Admiralty, which I forward to you, in order to its being laid before the Board for their Lordships, gracious consideration. I beg to add, that the assembling of the officers for this occasion had my sanction, and the prayer of the Memorial has my concurrence. At the same time, in union with the Memorialists, I hold it to be a duty attached to my situation to record my own view of the marked distinction which exists between the case of Lieut-Colonel Savage and that of Lieut-Colonel Abernethie, and most respectfully I solicit their Lordships' attention to it. The infirmity of purpose, or error of judgment, which, caused one party to wait for three years before he demanded honourable satisfaction, and the other to refuse it when called upon (although the whole period was marked on the side of Colonel Savage by every agravating circumstance which studied malignity could invent or pursue), invokes my pity for both those officers. But the man who could subsequently plan, and bring forward with deliberation, charges before a General Court Martial, through which he aimed to effect the ruin of him whom he had thus previously injured, has my unqualified execration.

J. W. Croker, Esq. W. TENCH. Lieut-Gen.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Memorial of Officers of his Majesty's Royal Marine Forces at Plymouth, 4th August, 1821, humbly sheweth,

That your Memorialists, in the recent appointments which have taken place on the promotion and removal of some of their brother officers, have viewed with much pain and concern the re-appointment of Lieutenant-Colonels Savage and Abernethie to full pay after the marked and disgraceful conduct, as set forth in a Memorandum from your Lordships, bearing date the 23d January, 1818. Your Memorialists, in drawing your Lordships' attention to the document stated, in which Lieutenant-Colonel Abernethie is placed by our most gracious Sovereign (then acting in the name and on behalf of his late Majesty) on the permanent list of half-pay, and Lieutenant-Colonel Savage at the same time removed from the list of officers, cannot after the public manner in which those officers were so disposed of, and for such conduct as is therein set forth, but most respectfully approach your Lordships with a conviction, that on a re-consideration of the Memorandum alluded to, they will be found to have so far disgraced their characters, although not to an equal extent, as appears by the distinction of punishment commanded by his Majesty, as Officers and Gentlemen (which opinion his most gracious Majesty appears most fully to have entertained), as entirely to preclude their ever serving in the Corps of Royal Marines; and in soliciting which your Memorialists have no other object than their own characters, and the honour and respectability of their corps, and for its continuance.

Your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Signed by all the Officers of the Division at Quarters, and by those of other Divisions, who removed from hence in consequence of the late arrangements.

(COPY)

Admiralty Office, August 8. 1821.

Sir—Having laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letter of the 5th inst. and the Memorial which accompanied it, I am commanded by their Lordships to express to you their surprise and displeasure at the line of conduct which you have thought proper to adopt, in sanctioning so improper an interference on the part of the Officers of the Plymouth Division of Royal Marines, as is set forth in the Memorial.

You will perceive by the inclosed Copy of a Letter from Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Bell, the Colonel Commandant of the corps, resident in London, that their Lordships took those steps which they considered most proper to ascertain how far it might have been their duty to have submitted any opinion to his Majesty, adverse, to his gracious intentions towards Lieut.-Colonels Savage and Abernethie; but their Lordships did not by any means consider it necessary to enquire the particular feelings of the Plymouth Division of Royal Marines, respecting an occurrence at Woolwich; nor would their Lordships under any circumstances have sanctioned the calling a meeting of mostly *Junior* Officers, to pronounce on the character of their *Seniors*, or to decide on the propriety of admitting such Seniors to take their proper rank and command in the Corps.

Their Lordships therefore desire me to express to you their entire concurrence in the view taken by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Bell, of the extreme impropriety of the Officers of the Plymouth Division of Marines, in signing the Memorial which you have transmitted: and their Lordships still more deeply deplore that an Officer of your rank should have so far forgotten his station and his duty, as not only to have encouraged this proceeding on their parts, and have forwarded to their Lordships so improper a document, but also to have himself written a letter worded in a style even more indecent and more incorrect, than that of the said Memorial; and from which their Lordships are led to believe that you are but imperfectly acquainted with the transactions to which you have so improperly adverted.

My Lords therefore direct me to convey to you their particular censure for your conduct on this occasion, and to desire you to inform the Officers who signed the Memorial, of their Lordship's, displeasure at their uncalled for interference,

And I am further directed to convey to you their Lordship's commands, that on the receipt hereof, you forthwith give up the command of the Plymouth Division of Royal Marines (should Colonel Vinicombe not have arrived), to whatever Officer of the Division on the spot may be next in seniority to yourself.

I am, Sir &c. &c.

Lieut.-Gen. Tench. JOHN BARROW.

(COPY)

39. Cadogan-place, Aug. 7, 1821.

Sir—I have received your letter of this day's date, inclosing a letter from Lieut.-Gen. Tench,

accompanied by a Memorial from the Officers of the Royal Marines at Plymouth. and signifying to me the commands of my Lords Commissioners ef the Admiralty, to take the same into my consideration, and to report to their Lordships thereon. I have to request that you will be pleased to refer to their Lordships the following circumstances. On the 23d of July last, having, in obedience to the commands of Lord Melville, waited upon his Lordship, with Lieut. General Lewis, his Lordship inquired of Lieutenant-General Lewis, as commandant of the Woolwich division, whether he conceived there would be any disinclination on the part of the officers of the corps to Lieutenant-Colonels Savage and Abernethie, who had formerly belonged to the Woolwich division, returning to do duty amongst them? Lieutenant-General Lewis, in reply, distinctly stated to Lord Metville, that he was convinced there could not be any; that, on the contrary, Lieutenant-Colonel Savage, though now on half pay, and the officers of course not called upon to associate with him, was nevertheless constantly in the barracks with them, on terms of friendship and intimacy.

Lieutenant-General Lewis and myself, at the same time, further stated to his Lordships, that Lieutenant-Colonel Abernethie was also much noticed and respected by many of the oldest officers of the corps, and that we conceived there could be no objection to the restoration of his rank.

Under these circumstances, it is with the deepest regret that I have read the letter and memorial from the officers of the Plymouth division which has this day been referred to me by their Lordship's orders; and I cannot help submitting it as my opinion, that the officers of this division have acted without due discretion, in thus unadvisedly stepping forward and opposing themselves to the act of grace which his Majesty has been pleased to extend to Lieutenant-Colonels Savage and Abernethie, after those officers had suffered a very considerable length of punishment for the error formerly committed by them. I cannot help further remarking, that it appears extraordinary that the objections to these officers should proseed from the officers of a division who cannot be so well acquainted with all the circumstances of the case, as the officers of the division where the transaction occurred, and who have made no objection to their restoration.

Since I have received your letter, in order to prevent any misapprehension, I have again seen Lieutenant-General Lewis, who entirely concurs with me in his recollection of what I have stated to have passed between Lord Melville and ourselves on the occasion above alluded to, and he has again repeated to me the same sentiments on the subject with regard to these officers.

I am, Sir, &c.
HENRY BELL, Lieutenant-General.

John Barrow, Esq. &c. &c.

(COPY)

Royal Marine Barracks, Plymouth, Aug. 181821

Sir—Having intimated in a late public letter to you, my intention of submitting, for consideration of the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, certain observations, framed with a view to the explanation of the part I took, in forwarding the Memorial, dated on the 5th instant, from the officers of, and at this division of Royal Marines, with my accompanying letter on that occasion, to the Board; I now beg leave, with the most profound respect, to offer, through you to the attention of their Lordships, what follows;—I presume to believe, that if information had reached the officers whose signatures are subjoined to the Memorial, and myself, that the restoration of Lieutenant-Colonels Savage and Abernethie to the serving corps, was an "Act of Grace," emanating from the King, and that this extension of Royal clemency had proceeded from a representation of the Board of Admiralty, founded on the Report made to their Lordships by Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Bell and Lieut.-General Lewis; in such a case (whatever might have remained the state of private opinion relative to those officers) not any public manifestation of the sentiments of the Memorialists would have gone forth, and I myself should have equally refrained from addressing their Lordships on this subject. This leads me to lament that the circumstances I have stated were not made known here, as certainly such a declaration of the opinion of Sir Henry Bell and Lieut.-General Lewis, respecting Lieutenant-Colonels Savage and Abernethie, as appears in the copy of their letter transmitted to me, came totally unexpected upon every officer of this Division, and consequently, although it may seem to speak the voice of the corps, such a document can hardly be considered as conveying the sense of more than one of the Marine Divisions.

With reference to that passage of your letter to me, which remarks that scarcely one of the officers who signed the memorial was senior in rank to Lieutenant-Colonel Savage, I have to observe, that the signatures of Major-General Cole and Colonel Mackintosh (both senior), were not deemed admissible, from those officers having quitted the serving corps; and with the exception of them, not any senior officer to Lieut. Col, Savage holds an appointment at Plymouth. Surprise on the part of their Lordships seems to be excited at a representation of the eligibility of the officers in question proceeding from a division which, from local causes, it has been presumed, was least likely to be apprised of the circumstances that passed publicly at the CourtMartial held on Lieutnent-Colonel Abernethie. But can it be matter of wonder to their Lordshipss, that so memorable an event as the trial of an officer of high rank, followed by the promulgation of the sentence, and that too accompanied with a "Memorandum," which, by the express command of the Board of Admiralty, was inserted in the records of the Four Divisions, should occasion an extensive correspondence, and promote much interchange of opinion in every branch of the corps; and this presumption being admitted, in connection with the frequent removals of officers from one division to another, by which means Members of the Court Martial are found serving at the Marine Head Quarters at this moment, will, perhaps furnish a sufficient reason why the officers of this Division did not consider themselves as less competent than those of any other, to form a judgment, and lay it, respectfully, before their Lordships.

I now, with all possible deference, entreat permission to offer, for their Lordships' gracious consideration, a few words with relation to the part I individually acted on this occasion; in which my feelings, from the view their Lordships have taken of my letter and their consequent indignation thereupon, have been so severely wounded, premising what I am about to submit with my solemn declaration that no motives of personal hostility have ever existed against Lieut.-Col. Savage on my side, and that the principle on which my conduct was framed was singly that of maintaining the dignity and reputation of the corps, in which I have served forty-six years, consistently with the high relative station I held in it. My view of the subject may have been erroneous; but I dare venture to affirm, that neither the moral principal of a man, the liberal feelings of a gentleman, or the honourable sentiments generated by a military education, have been departed from by me. When the re-appointment to active service of Lieut.-Cols. Savage and Abernethie was communicated to me, I could not avoid referring to the Divisional Register of all public transactions, in which the sentence of the Court Martial, and the command of the King pronouncing the punishment of both these officers, stand recorded. Here I found the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Savage stigmatised by the Court, and confirmed by the mandate of my Sovereign, as "Unjust And Unmanly [illegible] not aware of the English la[illegible] epithets which can more forci[illegible] the head and heart of the man t[illegible] applied than these do. Upon t[illegible] document, I conceived I had a r[illegible] judgment, although it would no[illegible] enter upon any defence of it here[illegible] have unhappily done, from their L[illegible] point, and wishing, as I do, to steer [illegible] which could be interpreted into ma[illegible] aggression. Sentiments of respect, ass[illegible] feelings of regret and compassion, for [illegible] ment of a warm temper, if stimulated b[illegible] ble motives, will not be found wanting i[illegible] to which I am addressing my cause. I[illegible] lot of him who now presents himsel[illegible] their Lordships, to enter the Royal [illegible] at a period when the honour and respe[illegible] of the corps was cherished with enthusia[illegible] its old Officers, and inculcated with earn[illegible] on the minds of the youths who joined [illegible] ters; and the first military impression sta[illegible] in my bosom remains uneffaced. How n[illegible] noble effects have I not witnessed spring[illegible] from this *Esprit de Corps*. It has again and [illegible] gain animated the Marine of every rank a[illegible] class to forget his situation of comparative de[illegible] pression, whenever the cause of his King and[illegible] country demanded his exertions on the deck, or[illegible] in the field. There are certain principles influencing human conduct, which, though not abstractedly just, it would be dangerous for authority to tamper with, and unwise to wish destroyed; a watchful jealousy over the interest of the profession they are members of, and a quick sensibility to any invasions of its character, cannot be too highly prized, or too dearly cherished, by all military bodies; they lay the foundation of all that is disinterested and elevated in the minds of soldiers. Annihilate them, and what is the substitute? Petty selfish competitions, as destructive to the respectability and harmony of every corps wherein they exist, as injurious to the service of our country. Under the full force of this early implanted principle, I do not scruple to acknowledge, and I claim the benefit of such an acknowledgment from their Lordships that if too large a portion of the high and honourable spirit, which is my pride, kindled in my bosom on this occasion (principally) of Lieutenant Colonel Savage's restoration to the serving corps, yet was the purpose I contemplated, whilst remonstrating against it, of such a character as may defy accusation or reproach, to the severity with which it has been visited, it is my duty to bow from henceforward in respectful silence.

I have the honour, &c.
WATKIN TENCH, Lieut.-General.

John Barrow, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

RUSSIA AND THE PORTE.

REPLY OF THE SUBLIME PORTE.

To Baron Strogonoff's Note of the 6th of July (Old Style), dated 26th July, 1821.

"Nuremberg, Sept. 12.—The Sublime Porte has taken into consideration the contents of the official note presented by the distinguished Baron Strogonoff, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Russia to the Ottoman Porte, dated the 6th of July (old style), relative to the measures and dispositions which it has taken, and continues to pursue, with respect to the Greek nation, in rebellion against its merciful Sovereign. Although it be well known that the system constantly pursued by the Sublime Porte from the beginning, is founded on the firm resolution scrupulously to fulfil the treaties and conventions concluded with all the friendly Powers, and particularly with its kind neighbour the Court of Russia; that its intention has invariably been to pursue

[illegible] and most perfect good un- [illegible]at Court; and that its ami- [illegible]have been proved at several [illegible]al communications with the [illegible]e-mentioned, and the Ministers [illegible]ffaires of the other Powers; al- [illegible]perfluous to repeat here how of- [illegible]at different ways we have endea- [illegible]vince that Envoy, our friend, with [illegible]e occurrences adverted to in that

[illegible]l the individuals punished in conse- [illegible] the insurrection, and amongst them [illegible] Patriarch and other Prelates, had met [illegible]e they deserved.

[illegible]t the abuses offered to some of the [illegible]hurches were but the wicked attempts [illegible]regs and refuse of the people.

[illegible]hat the adoption of the mode of living in [illegible]pment, instead of in the towns, and the [illegible]al armament of the Mussulman nation, were [illegible]spensable measures for mantaining internal [illegible]nquility, which by no means affect the friend- [illegible] Powers. nor the different classes of unoffend- [illegible]g Rayas; that the instructions given to the Commandant of the troops sent by the Sublime Porte into Wallachia and Moldavia, had no other end in view than to reduce the rebellions and deliver the provinces from them; that the Sublime Porte entertained not the slightest intention of changing the order once established, nor of infringing any of the privileges enjoyed by those provinces; that, as soon as tranquillity shall be restored, that is, when the brigands who have appeared in the principalities shall have been totally expelled; finally, when the *ci-devant* Prince of Moldavia, Michel, and his adherents who have escaped with him, as well as those miscreants who shall have fled into the Russian or Austrian territory, shall have been given up or publicly punished at the very places of their arrest, in presence of the officers of the two Governments, the Sublime Porte would immediately proceed to the installation of Waywodes, and apply itself most anxiously to ancient conventions to be observed, and the privilege of the two provinces to be maintained as in times past.

"Nevertheless, the Ambssador, our friend, deviating, contrary to all expectation, and without any cause, from the path of moderation, refusing to listen to the sincere and honest representations of the Sublime Porte, and advancing frivolous pretexts, contrary to the usage of diplomatic missions, testified his dissatisfaction with the proceedings of Government; and taking the resolution of retiring to Bujukdere, he prohibited his interpreters from communicating with the Porte, and put an end to all correspondence. Now, although the instructions, in form of a notification, which the Russian Minister has received in consequence of those events, be founded only on the report which he has made to his Court, and which is probably by no means conformable to truth, yet the good intentions and just proceedings of the Sublime Porte, as well in that as in all other affairs, whether at recent or remote periods, are not less clear than the midday sun; they are appreciated by the representatives of all the Powers of Europe, and known to all the world.

"Since then the Ambasador is retired to Bujukdere, and has prohibited all communication, and particularly reflecting, that notwithstanding the functions which he was entrusted to discharge, he has not solicited the reply which the Sublime Porte expected to a despatch written by the Reis Effendi, at the commencement of the disturbances, to his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs in Russia, and which was delivered to the Ambassador at a conference; the Sublime Porte has thought it necessary to make known, directly and immediately to the Court of Russia, its latest intentions with regard to the matters in question; intentions which are founded in justice and integrity. In consequence of which, his Highness the Grand Vizir has written at length to his Excellency the Minister of State of the Court of Russia, on the 27th of the Ramazan; and the answer fixed to be given by the Sublime Porte to that Court in the course of eight days, has already preceded by from 15 to 20 days the demands expressed in the Ambassador's note. But since the Ambassador has presented an official note, expressly for the purpose of requiring an answer, we set forth an abridged statement of facts, according to the truth.

"The Greek nation (the cause of so much disorder, confusion, and dispute) perceives at the first, that it has been from father to son subject and tributary to the Sublime Porte, which has even to this day favoured it to a degree which is incompatible with the condition of a subject. The Ecclesiastics particularly, who are the heads of the nation, and the Greeks of Fanal, have enjoyed great privileges with respect to the choice of their food, dress, and habitation. The government has not at any time interfered in matters concerning their religion; it has not restrained the free exercise of their worship, nor meddled with their churches; and, moreover, when any of the churches were consumed by fire, or had fallen into ruins, on their request, permission was given to repair or rebuild them according to the allowance of the Mahometan law.

"Nevertheless, forgetful of this heavenly favour, they have yielded to the suggestions of a diabolical spirit, in raising the standard of revolution against the authority of the Sublime Porte, their merciful protectress, notwithstanding the Sublime Porte, always observant of the magnanimity and clemency which are natural to it, preferred having reconrse to measures dictated by compassion, and hastened to despatch *Bouyonrouldis* to the patriarchate with salutary advice. These instructions being made known to the ambassador, and approved by him, he took a copy of them. The real end which the Porte had in view in addressing those instructions to the Patriarch, was to persuade him (the Patriarch being the head of the Greek nation, and having influence sufficient to induce obedrence) to circulate anathemas in every direction, exhorting to submission, to save his own nation, by stifling without any clamour the germ of rebellion cherished by the deceived Rayas, as well in the capital as in other parts of the empire. But, on the contrary, the Patriarch, the visible head of his nation, was at the same time the secret leader in the conspiracy. The greater part of the Rayas resident in the places where he published his anathemas, far from remaining faithful subjects, preceded the other Greeks in the rebellion.

"Thus amongst others, at Callaritha, a town in the Morea, which is the birth-place of that Patriarch, the Rayas were the first in the insurrection; they killed a number of Mussulmans, and committed numberless excesses and cruelties. The Sublime Porte ascertained that the Patriarch took an active part in the conspiracy, and that the insurrection of the Rayas of Callaritha was his work, in conjunction with other instigators, at first by writing, which fell into their hands, and afterwards by the declarations of certain subjects of the Greek nation, who continued faithful to their duty.

"Now every Government has a right to arrest and punish, without mercy, such malefactors, in order to preserve tranquillity in its dominions and amongst its people. In sedition and rebellion especially, no distinction of religion, sect, or rank, whether high or low, should be made; wherefore the Sublime Porte, immediately after having discovered the guilt of the Patriarch and his partisans, deposed the former; and that his station might not remain vacant, it appointed a successor. Having thus deprived the Patriarch of his dignity, and reduced him to the condition of an ordinary priest, a capital punishment was inflicted on him without attaching any particular intent to the time and moment of his execution. The supposition declared by the Ambassador, that the time and place of the execution were to be considered as a premeditated insult to religion, is entirely gratuitious: the Porte never had such a purpose in contemplation; this construction, which is altogether a false one, has never been put upon it by any friendly Power; such an idea never entered the imagination of any person in the empire. Finally, the Sublime Porte in this present note declares and repeats, as it has already notified at several times, officially and with a strict adherence to truth, both to the Ambassador and to the ministers of the friendly Powers who have discussed the question, that it entertained no intention of vilifying or insulting religion.

"The treaty of Kainardje stipulates, in effect, that the Christian religion is to be protected; but religion and guilt are very different things. Even though the protection of the unoffending Christian subjects of the Porte had not been stipulated in that treaty, it would have been always extended to them, in pursuance of the ancient prescriptions of the holy law of Mahomet: the proof is, that the Greeks who have not taken part in the revolution enjoy the most perfect tranquillity and security.

"The annals of the Ottoman empire also present other examples of patriarchs upon whom a capital punishment has been inflicted, according to the statutes of the empire, and it would not be necessary to seek for them in the history of other countries. However, it will not be improper to remark, that the Sublime Porte is not ignorant, that under the reign of Peter I., Czar, of Russia, the Russian Patriarch was put to death for crimes of which he was guilty, and that even upon that occasion the patriarchal dignity was totally suppressed in that empire. This fact being on record in the history of Russia, it is surprising that a minister such as the Ambassador, from whom nothing escapes, can be ignorant of it. Such an instance being found in the Russian empire, it is obvious that henceforward so much clamour will not be made on that head. The assertion that the Sublime Porte caused the churches to be demolished, is totally destitute of foundation. The number of old churches at Constantinople and in the Ottoman empire, not only is undiminished, and its particular mode of worship exercised by each nation without molestation, but also if any church fall in ruins, on the request of the Rayas, the Government, consulting the Mahometan law, and acting according to the good dispositions and paternal intentions with which it is constantly animated towards its

faithful subjects, grants them permission, as is well known, to repair or rebuild it on the same plan.

"The Porte is, contrary to its inclination, obliged to have recourse to rigorous measures to chastise and subdue the perverse subjects who have risen in rebellion by land and sea throughout the whole extent of the Ottoman empire. But whilst that rebellion and perverse spirit, which have already made such progress, continue to be propagated and augmented from day, how can the Porte contemplate any relaxation in the severity of its measures, or change in the system it is pursuing?

"The Sublime Porte is aware that the course marked out by the Greeks tends to organize a general revolution. Nevertheless, it has not divested itself of that compassion which it has always entertained towards its subjects. It has not renounced the measure of mildness and moderation; finally, it has not ceased to extend its protection to those who have not manifested evil intentions, and it has confined itself to the punishment of those who have raised the standard of rebellion. It has not said 'the revolution of the Greeks being general, my conduct should be the same towards all of them without exception.' This, however, is certain—that if a similar event had happened in another empire, far from acting with so much moderation and clemency, the sword of vengeance would have fallen upon all.

It is again declared, that each of the affairs in question is really what they were represented to be by the Sublime Porte in its official communications from the beginning to the present hour; and that the Ambassador has viewed them in a false light. In the interviews and communications which took place upon these affairs with the Ministers of some friendly Powers, explanations were openly supplied regarding the different objects in dispute, and every one of the Ministers, animated by a spirit of moderation, declared, that on this occassion reason was on the side of the Sublime Porte. None of them used the same offensive expressions which our friend the Ambassador employed; namely, that the conduct of Turkey attacked the Christain religion, and the nation of the Messiah; acknowledging, on the contrary, that the Sublime Porte was compelled to act as it did, and that it conducted itself with integrity. They thus gave a new proof of the constant good will, rectitude, and good faith of their respective Courts.

"Nevertheless, although the Ambassador made use of such expressions and held such conduct, the Sublime Porte, considering the Court of Russia its neighbour, as a sincere and kind friend whose sentiments admitted of no doubt, flatters itself that the good understanding existing between his Highness and his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias will be of eternal duration, and that Russia will lend a favourable ear to the official explanations and disclosures, repeated several times on the above subjects. As to the provinces of Walachia and Moldavia, the desires of the Sublime Porte are limited to a deliverance of them from the brigands who oppress them, in order that repose and tranquillity may be re-established in them; and although the Ottoman troops dispatched into those provinces have, thank God, chastised the rebels that infested them, these countries are not yet entirely cleared. In virtue of treaties the Sublime Porte has demanded that the former Prince of Moldavia, the perfidious Michael, his partisans and the persons belonging to him, who have all fled, should be restored and delivered up to the Government; but the Ambassador has signified in one of his notes previously presented, to which he has not yet received an answer, that the Court of Russia, by an act of generosity, has taken these fugitives under her protection. But among political states the treaties and stipulations which affect either Government are one thing, and personal generosity, another. No one is ignorant that a Government cannot, in order to exercise what it is pleased to call an act of generosity, violate the stipulations of a treaty which it has concluded with another government. The best act of generosity which contracting Powers can perform, is to fulfil their treaties; and a punctual observance of them is the highest renown which they can acquire. The deliverer of the fugitive is considered by the Sublime Porte as an essential point towards the re-establishment of that order and tranquillity which are the object of all its efforts. The troubles which agitate the mind of the victorious Mussulman race are solely caused by the flight and the non-surrender of these individuals. The same reasons increase the disgust which the Sublime Porte justly entertains towards the Greek nation. On the other hand, these refugees being delivered up and restored, in virtue of treaties, the act would serve as an example to the Princes whom the Sublime Porte will immediately nominate and install, as soon as it is at ease upon this point. But so long as the refugees remain in their actual position, and its distrust continues to be the same, the Sublime Porte will be obliged to postpone the nomination and installation of the Prsnces; causing the principalities to be governed by the Caimacans, whom it has already nominated; and to secure the protection of the inhabitants and the people by the proper officers.

"If the Court of Russia, choosing rather to calm the distrust and disquietude of a great nation than to continue its protection to five or six individuals, proves by delivering them up to the Sublime Porte, in the view of the whole of Europe, its zeal and its good faith in fulfilling treaties, its glory will acquire a new lustre among the Powers as a faithful observer of conventions, and it will thus prove the sincerity of the sentiments of peace and amity which it professes. The Sublime Porte then, placing perfect reliance on the conduct of the Waywodes, shall proceed immediately to their nomination and installation. Finally, if in presence of the universe, the just demands and legitimate complaints of the Sublime Porte on one hand, as concerns the refugees, and the line of conduct pursued for some time past by Strogonoff, were thrown into the balance of rectitude and justice; and, on the other, the ill-founded complaints which this Minister has put forward, it is clear that nothing would be found as a reproach upon the Sublime Porte, and that all the wrong would fall upon the Ambassador. It is therefore to represent once more the real state of things to the Ambassador, our friend, that the present note is sent him."

QUEBEC.

A public meeting of Merchants and others took place at Quebec on the 15th Aug. to consider the restrictions on the importation of Canadian grain and flour into the United Kingdom, and to adopt such measures as might be necessary and equitable towards the removal of them.

The following Resolutio[illegible]
sed at the meeting:—

"That it is the opinio[illegible]
there exists throughout the[illegible]
commercial as well as agricu[illegible]

"That the distress whi[illegible]
out the Canadas is chiefly [illegible]
the restrictions imposed on [illegible]
the United Kingdom of grain[illegible]
duce of those provinces.

"That a continuance of th[illegible]
tions on the importation of grai[illegible]
the Canadas into the United King[illegible]
the most ruinous consequences [illegible]
population of these provinces.

"That if the present retrictions a[illegible]
ed in, the commercial intercourse be[illegible]
provinces and the United Kingdom wi[illegible]
ly annihilated, grain, particularly whe[illegible]
the staple article of the Canadas and the[illegible]
pal means which the inhabitants have of [illegible]
their debts.

"That unless the grain and the flour o[illegible]
Canadas are admitted into the United King[illegible]
for home consumption, the merchant who [illegible]
ports British manufactures will be deprived[illegible]
the chief means of paying for them.

"That it is the opinion of this meeting, tha[illegible]
it appears highly expedient that a petition be prepared to the Imperial Parliament, exposing the grievance under which the Canadas labour, and praying for relief."

A draft of a petition, prepared by the Committee of Trade, was then read, the same agreed to, and a copy for each branch of the Imperial Parliament ordered to be transcribed upon parchment.

It was afterwards resolved.

That it is the opinion of the meeting that it is expedient to appoint five gentlemen who, in conjunction with the Committee of Trade, shall give communications of the resolves and petition adopted by this meeting to the several Seigneurs and others interested in the different counties of this district, and to recommend the adoption of like measures in the mode which may to them respectively appear best calculated to procure a removal of the grievance complained of.

Resolved—That the following gentlemen be added to the Committee of Trade for the foregoing purpose, viz.—Doctor Blanchet and John Nilson, Philip Panet, Charles Langevin, and Francois Quirones, Esqrs.

Resolved,—That a subscription be opened to defray the expences that may be incurred in promoting the foregoing objects.

CASHMERE GOATS.—A Paris journal contains the following particulars relative to the Cashmere goats, which were some time ago imported into France:—The flock consists of about 180 goats. The animals are enclosed in a large meadow, surrounded by trees, which afford them an agreeable shade. On two sides of the meadow there are reservoirs of fresh water, and penfolds constructed on the model of those of the *Jardin des Plantes*. The goats are permitted to go in and out of the penfolds freely, but they are constantly kept separate, so that the growth of these interesting animals and the increase of their down may be closely observed. The young ones resemble little dogs in form. They differ, in many respects, from our native race of goats; they have hanging ears, curled tails, and horns, for the most part, straight and crossed. They are not in general larger than

[illegible] more body, and when [illegible]st species of white goats, [illegible] difference nearly equal [illegible]etween the Arabian and [illegible]e milk of the Thibet goats [illegible] abundant, that the young [illegible]eeks old, are as large and [illegible] goats at the age of three [illegible] likewise remarkably tame, [illegible] flocks. They are fed at as [illegible]he French goats, for they eat [illegible]n Indian chesnuts, potatoe-[illegible]s, withered flowers, branches [illegible]l kinds. Consequently, without [illegible]ng from the pasturage of cows, [illegible] goats, may be kept in any park [illegible] merely on the waste verdure.

[illegible]ion is to take place immediately in [illegible] of vessels employed for the suppres-[illegible]nuggling; several are to be paid off. [illegible]*solution* Excise cutter, from the Ports-[illegible]station, is ordered to proceed to Ply-[illegible]for that purpose. The *Greyhound* Re-[illegible] cruiser is to be removed to the Plymouth [illegible]on.

[illegible]he telegraphs on the new line from Paris [illegible] Bourdeaux are established as far as Or-[illegible]ans.

LOWER CANADA.

The following is an extract of a letter from Argenteuil, Lower Canada. It contains some particulars not distitute of interest:—

"The population of the Canadas is advancing rapidly; nearly 12,000 settlers came over last year, notwithstanding trade is in a very stagnant state, both at Quebec and Montreal. The ladies of the latter place have very meritoriously associated to afford assistance to those emigrants arriving here in poverty and distress. This charity has saved hundreds from starving last season. They want no panegyric, the approbation of their own hearts is sufficient. Good workmen in this country, in any of the useful trades, are sure of getting a good living, such as carpenters, builders, smiths, wheel-wrights, millwrights, shoemakers, &c. &c. Any good hand can earn an equivalent per diem, to the following provisions:—a bushel of wheat, twenty-five or thirty pounds of meat, four bushels of potatoes, a pound of good tea, a gallon of rum, eight or ten pounds of cheese or butter. Husbandmen generally in times of harvest receive payment in tenths of every crop. What a great thing for a man with a family. It may be asked why so many return home disgusted and pennyless? I answer that very many come over destitute of all resources; they cannot find employment in the cities immediately on landing—they have no means of support until employment presents itself—their hope is superseded by despair, and misery succeeds. However, I am morally certain, that no man who comes over here animated with the spirit of industry, and is in possession of resources to maintain his family a few weeks, need despair of feeding them in abundance. But the idle man had better steer his course to any other point of the compass than this. The following singular advantage to the indigent settler is practised where I am:—A man may have from an opulent land-owner one, two, or three cows, as soon as he has grass and hay enough to support them; he pays nothing; they remain with him three years, during which time he reaps all the advantages accruing from milk, butter, and cheese for his family. The sole condition of the proprietor is, that the cows are to be restored at the expiration of the given time, together with the first calf; other calves of course belong to the borrower. Every emigrant can obtain a portion of one hundred acres of land upon proper application to his Excellency the Governor. A log-house may be rented for 10*l.* and six acres of land can be cleared for about 16*l.* or 20*l.* more. The settler then has got over the grand difficulty having a sufficiency of food for his family, and he may then look round him, and pursue the course which appears most advantageous. A man here cannot be out of work. If he is not employed in his profession, his land always claims his labour, and returns his exertions in fifty-fold value. I must at the same time candidly admit, that at the present price of all the produce of the land, there is little chance of a man gaining much property in specie; my observations apply solely to the facility of obtaining in abundance of all the necessaries of life. An estate can be purchased in Lower Canada, consisting of 100 acres, with log-house, barn, &c. and perhaps 40 or 20 acres improved land, for two or three hundred pounds, and often much lower. The terms of payment are very easy, probably 70*l.* or 80*l.* in cash, and the remainder by instalments as the farm becomes improved.

"Lower Canada is for the most part divided into lordships and seignories. Upon every one hundred acres the lord claims nearly one dollar and nine bushels of wheat. I know of no other demand whatever.* The Scotch settlers being numerous, of course there are many pastors of the Presbyterian Church, but they bear a trifling proportion to the other Dissenters. How far this almost general seceding from the Established Church may ultimately operate, is not for me to say; but I think the deduction is plain, that if ever the day arrives that the Established Clergy are to be supported by the Colonies, the error, wherever it lies, will be made more manifest.

"We have had a few extremely cold days this winter. The thermometer was one day 30 below the freezing point. An arm of the sea was frozen over at Halifax—a circumstance never known to the oldest inhabitant. The snow remains on the ground from the middle of November till the middle or latter end of March, although it is a curious circumstance, people are sun-burnt and tanned in the month of March, while the ground is covered with snow! The vegetation is amazingly rapid: the snow is no sooner gone than the wild flowers appear, and the whole land covered with raspberries and strawberries. The wolves are pretty numerous in winter; many of my neighbours lost several sheep. It is necessary to keep the sheep well folded. One great rascal of a wolf passed my house within a yard of my door; however, I was too late to get a shot at him. In the autumn, the bears often pay a visit to the corn field, but they are harmless, unless attacked and provoked: they are very difficult to kill, standing many shot. A bear is no sooner wounded by a ball, than he makes a plaster of leaves, fills up the wound, and appears as well as ever. I know of no other destructive animal: we are free from snakes and serpents, which is a great matter."

[*Bell's Weekly Messenger,—October* 1,

* I forgot to mention that on every alienation of this seignorial land a twelfth of the purchase money is claimed by the Seignior.

THE CASE OF FUALDES.

This extraordinary trial, which some years ago took place in the South of France, in consequence of the assassination of M. Fauldes, and which, on account of the evidence and conduct of Madame Manson, and of [illegible] remarkable circumstances connected with the case, engaged at the time the attention of all Europe, is likely to become again a subject of public interest, if the fact stated in the following letter be true:—

Toulouse, Sept. 26.

Monsieur,—I beg of you to give the greatest publicity to the following statements:—

Bousquier, who was the first implicated in the charge, and afterwards cited as a witness in the proceedings relative to the assassination of the unfortunate Fualdes, died at Rodez on the 20th of this month. Before he died he made and signed the following declaration:—

"I, the undersigned, being on the bed of death, wishing to appease the remorse of my conscience, and to repair, as far as I am able, the wrongs I have committed, do declare before God, who searches my heart and knows that I speak truth, that all that I deposed relative to the assassination of M. Fualdes is completely false; that it was only the fear of death with which I was threatened that induced me to say I was in the house of Bancal, and was present when the body was thrown into the river; and that it was only to save my life that I made the said declaration, which I now of my full and free will retract, desiring that this retractation may be made public at my death.

"Given at Rodez, in one of the halls of the Hotel Dieu.

September 4, 1821,"

(Approved and signed by Bousquier; after which the registration, &c. follows.)

This declaration, under seal, was presented by the Abbe de Seguret to the Vice President of the tribunal of Rodez, who, on the 21st of September, drew up a minute of the transaction, and ordered the document to be deposited.

I abstain at present from all reflections; but if the deposition of Bousquier be false, what becomes of the evidence of Bach and the woman Bancal? Romiguiers, Sen.

A letter from Lisle communicates the following:—A stranger, who has brought hither his capital, has erected large manufactures for spinning cotton. The Government granted him three years' exemption from land and personal taxes. He has already 480 hands in his manufactory. The two ancient burghs of Roulaiz and Turcoing are now flourishing cities. Our population is increased to 64,000 inhabitants, which shows that it is considerably improved within these few years.

Hydraulic Weighing Machine.—M. Henry, an engineer of the French Royal corps of roads and bridges, has presented to the Academy of Sciences a plan for a new hydraulic machine, the object of which is to weigh loaded boats in the same manner as carriages are weighed, by means of loaded scales. The machine, it is said, will operate under water, without preventing the boats from continuing to float. This new invention may be usefully applied to the collection of customs on navigable canals.

Horse Racing in France.—The *Moniteur* informs us, that the King's watchmaker has invented an instrument which precisely marks the time that not only the winning, but every other horse takes in running the course, even if there should be thirty of them, and the interval between each, if only a quarter of a second. The "Jury of the Races," in the arrondissements of Paris, have expressed their full approbation of the contrivance. A name for it does not appear to be yet invented.

[*Bell's Weekly Messenger,—Oct.* 15.

BOMBAY.—Printed for the *PROPRIETORS*, by M. D. CRUZ, in Apollo Street.

(*Continued from the Page* 300)

of Andalusia are guilty, let them betried and punished according to law. If not, what are we occupied about?" But bodies of individuals, as well as individuals snatch at power under all and every pretence; and when they have got it laugh at him who denounces their usurpations. Every thing I see adds strength to the opinion I have given you on the non-re-eligibility clause. I wish Deputies were absolutely, and for ever, non-re-eligible. A few honest men might sometimes be lost, but a much greater proportion of rogues would be surely got rid of; and they would be novices instead of practised adepts in all the arts of political roguery.

The King of Naples has conferred upon Baron Frimont, the Commander of the Austrian army, the title of Prince Androco, and presented him with a sum of 935,000f. from *Personal gratitude!* By the exertion of the Baron and his troops, his Majesty has been rescued from the dreadful calamity of being the Sovereign of a *free* people.

Portsmouth, Dec. 28.—The Provisional Battalion stationed in our garrison has been augmented this week by 200 men from the Army Depot, Isle of Wight. It is now 800 strong, and is formed of the depots of the following eleven regiments, viz.—17th, 24th, 34th, 46th, 53d, 58th, 59th, 61st, 65th, 72d, and 83th, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Calvert, of the 72d, whose regiment is on its passage home from the Cape. The Provisional Battalion now consists of 10 companies, of 80 each. It is entirely composed of native young soldiers, and is in the highest state of efficiency.

IRELAND.

ENTRY OF THE MARQUESS WELLESLEY.

Dublin, Dec. 27.—At twelve o'clock, a highly respectable Meeting of Protestant and Roman Catholic Gentlemen was convened at D'Arcy's, to consider the most satisfactory mode of testifying their respect to the Marquess of Wellesley on his arrival in this country. Issac Stewart, Esq. was called to the Chair.

Mr. O'Connell stated, that a very general feeling prevailed, as far as he could ascertain, from communicating with many Gentlemen who were present, as well as with many who were absent, as to the propriety of testifying their respect to the Marquess Wellesley. It was a subject of gratifying consideration, that he was the only Irishman, within a century, since the administration of the Duke of Ormonde, who had been appointed to the Vice-regal Government of Ireland. He was, moreover, one of the firmest of her friends and distinguished of her children. His genius had immensely increased the power and the glory of the British empire in India. His advice was chiefly instrumental in introducing a British Army upon the Peninsula, and to the aid of his councils is in a great degree to be attributed the glories that were reaped there; and to his immortal praise should it be spoken, that he did not lend his countenance to the family influence of opinions, that if they did not tarnish, certainly did not augment those glories. He was not among those who disclaimed his country; on the contrary, he fondly cherished Ireland; he knew her resources, and was ever zealous in the endeavour to ameliorate her condition. He would only say in addition, to prove the propriety of the citizens of Dublin, testifying their high regard of the Noble Marquess, on his landing in this country, that he might fairly be considered as a representative of the kindly feeling of his Majesty towards this country.

Mr. R. Thery begged leave to state a piece of intelligence which he had received on most respectable authority, and which it may not altogether be inexpedient to communicate to the Meeting, as it might in some degree tend to regulate the tone of their Resolutions. A letter had reached town yesterday from the Marquess Wellesley to a Gentleman high in the confidence and estimation of the Noble Marquess. The letters stated that it was the intention of the Noble writer to spend Christmasday at the seat of Lord Duncannon, in Wales; that he would thence proceed to the Head, and if the wind permitted, would probably sail on Thursday evening for Dublin. He understood that an intimation of a similar nature had arrived at the Castle. As these facts had come to his knowledge, he deemed it proper to submit them to the attention of the meeting, as they might lead to the attainment of an accurate knowledge of the time that the Noble Marquess might arrive, correct information on which point he considered most desirable, as besides preventing disappointment, it would render their preparations more complete, and consequently give a more emphatic effect to the testimony of respect which every person was desirous of tendering to the Noble Marquess on his arrival in this country.

After a short discussion, it appeared the general opinion, that as the point of the wind would mainly determine the moment of his Excellency's arrival in Ireland, no exact knowledge on that subject could be had. However, the lining of the streets with Military, and the firing of the guns at the Pigeon-house, would give three or four hours' previous intimation. The following Resolution was then agreed to:—

"Resolved, That such Gentlemen as intend to meet the Marquess Wellesley on horseback, do rendezvous at the south side of Merrion square; and such Gentlemen as intend to meet him on foot, do rendezvous at the east side of the said square, so soon as the arrival of his Lordship shall be announced; and that each Gentleman be required to wear a ribbon of the colour of the scarf, worn on the happy occasion of his Majesty's public entry.

DUBLIN POLICE.

College-street.—Yesterday a number of the woollen weavers from the Liberty went down to the Pigeon-house, with intent to receive and accompany the new Lord Lieutenant to the Castle. On their return they were attacked in Great Brunswick-street by a party of coal-porters and other persons, about six o'clock, and violently beaten with sticks and car slats. Mr. Goodisson, of this office, with the assistance of a party of the watch, secured a number of the rioters, and brought them before the Magistrate, who after an examination three of the principals were committed to Newgate, to take their trial before the Recorder on Friday next.

A circumstance of much importance has been communicated to us, and which we are assured is a fact that may be relied on. It is this, the seven men under sentence of *death* in the county of Limerick, have made an offer to induce their friends, the deluded peasantry, to give up 1000 stand of arms on Wednesday, the 26th (yesterday) at Rathkeale. If such an important occurrence really takes place, immediate application will, of course, be made to Government in their behalf.—*Saunder's News Letter.*

The Morning Chronicle, December 31.

THE FUNDS.

[SATURDAY.

A variety of reports have been in circulation during the past week, but they have had little effect on the public Funds, which have undergone a fluctuation not exceeding one-half per cent. Among others, is one, that the revenue during the present quarter, which terminates on the 5th of next month, has been much more productive than the corresponding quarter of last year; and the excess is variously stated to amount to from 700,000*l.* to 1,00,000*l.* If such really be the fact with respect to the revenue, as far as the accounts are already made up, the best consequences are likely to accrue. In the Money market, however such statements do not seem to be relied upon: although it is generally believed that the revenue is improving, but not to so great an extent as reported. The postponement of the meeting of Parliament from the usual period of its assembling, has led to the conclusion that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will realize the expectation which he held out, that he should not require any additional sum for the public service during the next year, and it is conjectured, that should the revenue continue to be productive during the ensuing year, that the sum laid out by the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt will be increased; but in the present state of the finances of the country, it cannot be supposed that they will purchase Stock to the amount at which they were served before the last loan was contracted. The speculations in the Funds within the last few days have been exsensive; but those who operate for a rise seem to be pretty equally met by the sales of those who favour a decline. The Jews, however, have shewn no disposition to turn their accounts, and to this circumstance chiefly is to be ascribed the steadiness in the prices, which during the present account have not varied more than 1 per cent. Money Stock is less abundant than usual at the near approach of Christmas, and the Commissioners during the several transfer days with the exception of Thursday, were obliged to purchase Reduced Annuities nearly an eighth per cent. above the market price. As cash is not in demand at the present moment, it will become extremely abundant when the dividends shall have become payable at the Bank in the beginning of next month, which must occasion a demand for Stock, on which the speculations for a rise are principally founded. The present state of the foreign exchanges produces a great supply of specie to this country, which is daily arriving in London, and is one great cause of money being so extremely abundant.

The report of the intention of the Bank of England to discount at the reduced rate of 4 per cent, has been again revived, in consequence of of the period of discount on foreign and inland bills having been extended from 65 to 95 days. No intimation of such a nature has been given to the Merchants by the Directors, and the rumour seems not to rest on any foundation.

The first transfers in the 3 per cent. consols, and navy 5 per cents, will be on the 7th of next month, but the former will not open for transfers in general until the 18th, and the latter the 25d of next month. The dividends on each will be paid at the Bank a out the 12th January.

The speculators to whom the express from Paris came this day, began immediately to operate upon it, and several extensive sales were made by them, the consequence of which was, that a general alarm was produced, and the funds declined a ½ per cent. the opening price being 78¼, and the price after the news was known, 77¾.

The following are the prices at which the Commissioners purchased stock during the week:

Tuesday, Reduced Annuities at 76½. 3½ per cents. 87½.
Wednesday, Reduced Annuities at 76⅞ 3½ per cents. 87¼.
Thursday, Reduced Annuities at 76⅞. 3½ per cents. 87.
Friday, Holiday.

Stock closed this day at the following prices:

Reduced Annuities, 76⅛.	4 per Cents. 96¼
Consols. Shut.	Navy 5 per Cents. Shut.
Ditto for Account, 77⅛.	Exchequer Bills, Par

India Bonds 71 premium.

FOREIGN FUNDS.

During last week the arrivals of expresses from Paris have been very frequent, much fluctuation, in the French Funds especially, having been expected in consequence of the late ministerial changes at Paris. Before this event occurred, the Rentes suddenly fell to 86, 50; but on Monday last recovered 1 per Cent, and on Tuesday rose as high as 88. 10; which is within one-half per Cent, of the highest price which this Stock has reached within the last fortnight. By the arrival of this day it seems, however, that a decline of one-half per Cent. has ensued. This fluctuation is in some degree attributed to the present alarming state of Spain as it is supposed that the disaffected in that country are connected with others in France, who are waiting a proper opportunity to follow their example. Spanish Bonds have been extremely depressed within the last few days, and were yesterday offered for sale at 56½ to a large amount. The Columbian Bonds, on the contrary, are advancing rapidly in price; and a few bargains have been made at 58⅛, being now nearly two per cent, higher than the Spanish Bonds. In the other foreign securities no material alteration has taken place. The following were the last prices:—

Danish Bonds . .	80	Rus. Metal. 5 per Cents.	85¾
Spanish 5 Cents.	56⅛	Neapolitan 5 per Cents.	72
Aust. Metal 5 per Cents.	74¾	French 5 per Cents.	81,50

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Yesterday an express arrived from Paris with information that the French funds had declined on Wednesday last, from 88f. 10c., the final quotation of the preceding day, to 87f. 50c. This news was not promulgated until late in the day, and produced an unfavourable impression at the Stock Market.

Meeting Of Parliament.—As the King will open the Parliament in person, the most extensive arrangements are making by the Lord Great Chamberlain; Lord Gwydyr, for the Royal reception, on his Majesty's first appearance before the Parliament after the Coronation; and they will be under his Lordship's sole controul. None but the Lord Great Chamberlain's tickets will be suffered to gain an entrance of visistors. A ticket and seal are preparing for the express purpose.

The following letter communicates some particulars of what took place previous to the nomination of the new Ministry:—

"Paris, Dec. 15—Yesterday night, after much hesitation on the part of M. Villele, and a great deal of negociation, the Ministry was finally settled. M. Villele refused to be a Member of a Ministry of which M. de Blacas should be chief. The Duke de Richelieu proposed to the King, that M. de Blacas should be his successor, and the courier was even dispatched to bring the latter from Roue, no doubt being entertained that he would be acceptable to his colleagues. M. de Vfllele, however, who is to be the real and efficient President, strongly objected to his appointment, and refused to act under him. The list which the Duke de Richelieu gave in yesterday was therefore opened anew, the King saying to M. de Villele, Form then the Ministry yourself. The new Minister obeyed the call, and the result was the list which you have in the Moniteur. To-day there is to be an important debate in the Chamber of Deputies, at which the new Miuisters will attend. It is supposed that the law on the censorship, which demands the continuance of that oppression for five years more, will now be withdrawn. The new Ministry will be obliged to pay this homage to the small constitutional party on the right side, which overturned the old Mlnistry, and opened the door for them to office."

The following extract of a letter from Paris, dated December 17, is of some interest:—"Amids the changes in the Cabinet, and promotions in the minor office, the chief of the late Ministry, the Duke de Richelieu, seems to be the only person forgotten or overlooked. Against him the whole force of the Opposition was directed, which drove himself and his colleagues from the Cabinet. The cry of a Russian influence, exercised through M. Pozzo di Borgo (who was supposed to have a complete controul over the late Governor of Odessa), and the feeling that France had not played any part in the events which happened this spring at her deor, and those which are now taking place in the East, were the real causes of his fall. In this cry all parties (on other subjects the most opposite) could join: in that feeling every Frenchman participated. The admmission of corn from Odessa was a crime, when viewed as an indication of partiality towards Russia, which had deprived France of her just weight in the arrangement of the affairs of Turkey. The Duke's wavering, uncertain, and timid policy, in direction of domestic affairs, coupled with his foreign political system, increased the unfavourable impression of his character and talents. He yesterday left Paris for his estate of Courteil."

It appears that the Ex-Ministers, the Count De Serre, the Marquis de Latour Maubourg, the Count Simeon, and the Baron Portal, have been appointed by the King Ministers of State, and Members of the Privy Council. The Marquis de Latour Maubourg has also been appointed Governor of the Royal Hospital of Invalids. The Count Simeon, the Baron Portal, and M, Roy, have likewise been created Peers of France. M. Laine has given in his resignation as Minister of State. The office of President of the Council of Ministers is abolished. The obnoxious project on the law of the press is withdrawn, and is to be replaced by another.

LONDON GAZETTE, Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1821.

Whitehall, Dec. 5, 1821.—The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Alexander M'Innes, Esq. Lieutenant in his Majesty's 2d Regiment of Life Guards, his Royal licence and permission, that he, and his issue, may, from motives of affectionate regard to the memory of his maternal uncle, Robert Nicholson, Esq. late a Lieutenant-General in the Army in the East Indies deceased, take and use the surname of Nicholson only, and bear the arms of Nicholson quarterly with those of M'Innes, such armorial ensigns being first duly exenplified accerding to the law of arms, and recorded in the Herald's Office, otherwise his Majesty's said licence and permission to be void and of none effect; and also, to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be registered in his Majesty's College of Arms.

[*The Observer.—Dec. 23.*

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